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Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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10 January 1986

WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET COMMENTARY ON U.S. SDI STRATEGY IN W. EUROPE

PRAVDA Editorial Article

PM111626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Responsible Approach Needed"]

[Text] The summit meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders encountered the broadest response throughout the world, and that is no accident. It was looked forward to with impatience, tremendous interest was shown in it, and people in all corners of our planet pinned hopes on it.

At the present critical stage, in international relations, under conditions in which mankind is faced with a choice between survival and the threat of destruction, the Soviet-U.S. meeting was necessary and useful. And, although no specific, practical decisions were reached during the discussions between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan on limiting and reducing armaments, the international public is talking about the undoubted positive significance of the exchange of opinions that took place. The importance of the beginning of USSR-U.S. dialogue, under conditions in which the international situation had exacerbated in recent years, is pointed out. The fact is highlighted that the sides agreed to accelerate the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. The talks are confronted with the task, defined in the 8 January 1985 Soviet-U.S. statement, of preventing an arms race in space and curbing it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

The positive appraisals of the summit meeting are shared in West European capitals, particularly London and Bonn. British Prime Minister Thatcher observed that the meeting had been highly constructive and constituted a good basis for building relations of mutual confidence in the future. Expressing satisfaction with its outcome, the British Government head even talked about "warm support" for the results achieved. The FRG Government also points to the opportunity opened up as a result of the M.S. Gorbachev-R. Reagan conversations for a new stage in relations between West and East and declares the need for West Europe to make its own, active contribution to the development of those relations. Both London and Bonn express the hope that the Geneva summit will give impetus to the talks on nuclear and space arms and strengthen the regime of existing arms limitation and control agreements.

These are sober, sensible assessments, but they also involve commitments. At least it requires a commitment that no actions be taken that would be capable of creating obstacles to negotiations which, by mutual agreement, it has been decided to accelerate. It also requires a commitment that those existing dampers on the arms race which are an important basis for strategic stability in the world should not be eroded. Here the words of the governments of the FRG and Britain are patently at odds with their deeds.

It is, after all, well-known where the reason lies for the fact that, so far, progress has not been achieved at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. It lies in the stance of the United States which is reluctant to reach agreement on a prohibition on space strike armaments and is seeking to legalize the "star wars" program.

This basic obstruction was pointed out in the report of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session. As was noted in the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Results of the Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting in Geneva and the International Situation," keeping space free of weapons is of decisive significance for achieving agreements on radical reductions of nuclear weapons. Anyone who wants to understand the package of questions on nuclear and space armaments cannot fail to realize that each new step along the path of implementing the SDI program creates additional obstacles to finding compromise solutions and damages the unlimited Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

The activeness that the FRG and British Governments have been displaying in recent weeks in involving their countries in the U.S. programs for creating [sozdaniye] space strike arms is perplexing, to put it mildly, in light of this. A few days ago, a memorandum about this was signed by the British and U.S. defense secretaries. Bonn too is hurrying to draw up appropriate accords with the Pentagon; if possible, even before the Christmas holidays. In the process, the SDI program is being declared as "morally justified," "politically necessary," and consonant with "the interests of the West as a whole." In order to reassure the public, it is being claimed that it is a question of nothing more than participation in "research" work. At the same time the involvement of the FRG and Britain in the plans for the militarization of space is being portrayed virtually as a contribution to progress at the Geneva talks. The completion of the SDI program, it is claimed, will make it possible to pressure the Soviet Union and will strengthen the positions of the United States and NATO. Moreover, FRG Defense Minister Woerner is calling on the Western European NATO countries to supplement the U.S. program for the militarization of space with a program of their own for creating [sozdaniye] a ground- and space-based ABM system.

The attempt to use the "space shield" as a cover for acquiring the capacity to deliver a first nuclear strike has nothing in common with morality. It is by no means a question of the development [razrabotka] of some kind of innocent defensive facilities. An analysis of the SDI program shows that its point is to create an additional element in the U.S. offensive potential. The consequence of the appearance of space strike arms can only be

a destabilization of the strategic situation, an intensification of the arms race in all directions, and a sharp reduction in security for all, including the United States and its allies.

It is clear that the continuation of preparations for "star wars" would seriously undermine the chances of achieving weighty results at the Geneva talks, and would by no means lead to an acceleration of them. It is also evident that the conclusion of agreements between the United States and third states on participation in the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements is incompatible with the provisions of the ABM Treaty and with its aims and principles.

The militarization of space will not bring anyone either military or political advantages. It objectively accords with no one's interests.

Incidentally, this is understood in many countries, including countries which are U.S. allies. For this reason, the governments of such countries as Denmark, Norway, Greece, the Netherlands, Canada, and Australia have refused to participate in SDI. It is indicative that France has rejected the line aimed at militarizing space. In President Mitterrand's assessment, "the shifting of nuclear arms into space would mean not only the end of the ABM Treaty but also the transition to a new spiral of the arms race."

The question which arises under these conditions is the objectives being pursued by the British and FRG Governments in agreeing to participate in the SDI program. If they are really interested in the success of the talks on preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth why make efforts whose inevitable consequence would be the proliferation of the arms race to a new sphere--outer space? Willy-nilly the position now being adopted by the British and FRG Governments objectively plays into the hands of those circles in the United States that have no intention of seeking agreement on anything.

Those who take the decisions in Britain and the FRG still have time to carefully ponder and weigh all the consequences which their countries' practical participation in the United States' space adventure would entail. A feature of the present situation, M.S. Gorbachev has noted, is the growing responsibility of statesmen and politicians for the fate of peace. Awareness of this responsibility must nourish states' policies and their governments' actions. It is hoped that a realistic approach in keeping with the demands of the times and the interests of mutual understanding among states and the strengthening of the peoples' security will nevertheless triumph in both Bonn and London. Access to space must be closed for weapons.

Attempts To Shift Costs

LD110438 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Sergey Lebedev commentary]

[Text] Another "Jane's" world encyclopedia of military aircraft was published in London almost at the same time as Britain signed an agreement on

participation in the American "star wars" program. "Jane's" Editor in Chief John Taylor has called President Reagan's Strategic [Defense] Initiative a dubious and expensive gamble. By launching the Strategic Defense Initiative, he said, the president committed the United States to expenditure so immense and unpredictable that all estimates tended to be meaningless. Such an admission of a world-famous and competent organization that cooperates with top experts, scientists, and military men from many countries is notable for those who face the alternative: to join the dangerous gamble or not. The Thatcher government shifted part of the American burden onto the shoulders of its country by signing the agreement; and this approach meets the interests of the Reagan administration best of all, because the spending involved in "star wars" horrifies many Americans. The White House wants to calm their worries by separate deals with West European countries. Suffice it to say that this year the United States Administration has assigned \$2.7 billion to the project, and next year General Abrahamsom, who heads the program, intends to ask for \$4.9 billion.

The agreement signed in London by Weinberger and Heseltine shows that the United States doesn't promise anything to its contractors in Europe. Washington has again refused to promise British companies concrete sums and only outlined the general spheres of development in which British companies will be involved. This leaves the Pentagon the right to keep the most profitable orders for American monopolies and fan competition among West European participants in the Strategic Defense Initiative, if other countries follow Britain.

Getting back to "Jane's" encyclopedia, we would like to single out one more provision. The book says estimates (?that) for \$60 billion Americans might get a system 90 percent effective against a Soviet ballistic missiles attack sound encouraging until one thinks of the remaining 10 percent of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear warheads falling on United States territory.

It is notable that the opinion of the world's leading experts fully coincides with what the French defense minister, Quiles, said about the Strategic Defense Initiative a few days ago. He confirmed the negative attitude of his country to the American "star wars" program and called it very dangerous. He said on the First Channel of French Television the United States claimed that the space shield would remove the nuclear threat, while he was convinced that it would inevitably increase the risk of war. The program stands for the deployment over the planet of 400-500 observer and interceptor satellites equipped with laser weapons. It is said that such a shield would prevent Soviet nuclear charges from reaching American territory, but even if it is 90 percent effective, the French minister said, the United States would still be fully destroyed.

After such evaluations, the promises of Americans to cover Western Europe with a space umbrella look even less feasible. Apparently the slogan of the Pentagon on the issue will be: The rescue of the drowning is the concern of the drowning themselves. In any case, having signed the agreement with Washington rendered doubtful services to the security of the United Kingdom.

There is a proverb in England saying that one can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. The declarations of the Tory government of its wish to see the fruits of an East-West dialogue and simultaneously participate in large-scale arms buildup programs are just as impossible.

FRG Next To Yield

LD120948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] According to the West German newspaper DIE WELT the FRG Government next week plans to make a decision on West Germany's participation in the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative research program.

It is not a secret, notes Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, that the United States, having made a stake on force in its foreign policy, for a long time now has been trying to draw West European NATO allies into preparations for so-called "star wars."

The first to yield to this pressure a few days ago was Britain, and as the London GUARDIAN newspaper stressed, Washington has clearly conceived the idea of using London's consent for putting pressure on other NATO partners. Next in turn is West Germany. Commenting on Bonn's position in this matter, observers are noting that FRG ruling circles and West German military monopolies, acting under Washington's patronage, are for their part, also striving to link themselves with the production of super-new space weaponry. Moreover, statements are being made openly about this in Bonn.

Wide sections of the population in the FRG, however, are coming out decisively against participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, which pursues the aim of creating for lovers of military adventures, under the cover of the so-called cosmic shield, the opportunity for an unpunished nuclear strike on countries of socialism.

Reflecting the mood of the FRG public, prominent West German scientists, including Schneider, Fischer, and other experts who took part in hearings which have just ended in the Bundestag, stressed that the implementation of the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, can only undermine the basis for talks on disarmament, lead to a new round in the arms race, and create a threat to the cause of peace.

WEU Debates

PM091223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch under the "Topic of the Day" rubric: "Western European Union: Debates Over"]

[Text] Paris--The session of the Assembly of the Western European Union [WEU]--the military-political grouping comprising Belgium, Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, and the FRG--has finished its work here.

The parliamentarians of the seven West European countries devoted their main attention to questions concerning their attitude to the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). For several sessions now the WEU states have tried unsuccessfully to draft a unified response to Washington's proposal that they involve themselves in the "star wars" preparation plans. This time too they failed to reach agreement. A number of countries, under Transatlantic pressure, were inclined to participate in SDI, but others were against.

French External Relations Minister R. Dumas reaffirmed Paris' refusal to participate in the U.S. "star wars" preparation plans. A number of participants in the session sharply criticized the U.S. "star wars" program.

The WEU Assembly also examined questions concerned with activating the military-political grouping, which the documents simply describe as the "European buttress of the NATO." What is involved in point of fact is the knocking together of a "European defense community" based on the WEU with the gradual involvement in it of all Common Market members. The session participants recommended that three new special agencies on defense and arms questions be set up within the WEU.

The session participants stressed the significance of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the mutual understanding reached there that nuclear war must never be launched and that it cannot be won. French External Relations Minister R. Dumas welcomed the restoration of dialogue between the USSR and U.S. leaders and expressed the hope that the Geneva meeting was the beginning of an improvement in the international climate. The recent Soviet-French talks in Paris, the minister pointed out, had also helped in this. At the same time the majority of participants in the session advocated building up the West's military might and close cooperation within NATO.

The results of the WEU Assembly session show that it is the forces intent on strengthening "NATO's European buttress" and working toward the creation of a "European defense community" which are setting the tone for the military-political grouping. Nevertheless Washington has not yet succeeded in securing unconditional support from all its allies or obtaining their participation in SDI. The arm-twisting continues.

French Views on SDI Analyzed

LD161102 Moscow International Service in French 1830 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Station observer Vitaliy Andreyev commentary]

[Text] In his recent address on television, French Defense Minister Paul Quilès criticized the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], commonly known as the "star wars" program. Expressing governmental views, he underlined the danger of attempts to present SDI as a kind of space shield meant to eliminate nuclear danger. President Mitterrand and other French statesmen have the same idea. In fact, the "star wars" concept, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev creates a fresh danger of conflict which is extremely serious.

This realistic view is shared by numerous sensible political figures in France and by eminent military experts. Thus, Paul-Marie (de la Gorse), illustrious French specialist in military strategy problems, has qualified the White House plans as a destabilization program that undermines the foundations of national security. General Gallois, to whom anti-Americanism cannot be attributed, is of the same opinion.

The militarization of space is being energetically fought by the French Communist Party which estimates that deployment of weapons in space would cause a further deterioration of stability and compromise the possibility of controlling arms. The French Socialist Party and numerous public organizations, as well as veterans' associations are also against the siting of space strike weapons. The number of opponents of "star wars" is rising in France, but there exist forces that obviously play into the hands of Washington. Among the advocates of "star wars" one notes particularly Mr Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and leader of the RPR [Rally for the Republic], a right-wing party. In pleading the cause of Atlantic solidarity, he supports SDI; but whose interests is the mayor of Paris promoting--the mayor who misses no opportunity to stress his attachment to an independent policy for France?

The UDF [Union for French Democracy] personalities, foremost the leader of this party's parliamentary group, Jean Gaudin, speaks along the same lines. What they say contradicts [French] national interests. France's association with the U.S. "star wars" program would put a question mark over its independence and its security. Alignment with Washington, which seeks its own interests, has never benefited France. Its great power status can be defended only when France speaks with its own voice in the international arena, especially on a question as important as space.

Ever wider circles of the French public today think that there is no more important task than blocking the spread of nuclear weapons into space. The USSR poses the question in this way too. It was the theme of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. It is also the objective of all the initiatives of the USSR concerning arms control. But the United States is still banking on "star wars." Washington obviously seeks military supremacy. However, the implementation of its programs would make any arrangement on nuclear arms reduction impossible, and would endanger the complex of talks on disarmament.

The Soviet Union and France, these two superpowers, can contribute to protecting space against weapons. The Soviet-French summit in Paris has revealed the existence of points of convergence in this area. The USSR and France have an interest in [ensuring] that space remains free of any weapons. Moscow and Paris are contributing to the peaceful exploration of space. This is demonstrated by the Soviet-French joint space mission in 1982, and the exploration of Venus through the Vega program. These examples prove that space must not serve extermination and war, but the interests of science and peace, concludes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev.

LD172114 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, December 17 TASS--French Defence Minister Paul Quiles has criticized the American programme for the creation of outer space weapons. Speaking in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, he stressed, in particular, that the "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the USA providing for the deployment of outer space weapons does not instill trust. Paul Quiles pointed out that a number of experts of the French Defence Ministry consider the American programme to be "unrealistic and dangerous".

Touching upon France's stand on the SDI, the defence minister pointed out that the American programme may only whip up the arms race. He stressed that the French Government favours a peaceful exploration of outer space.

'Dangerous Spiral'

LD132313 Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 13 Dec 85

["Star Wars and Illusions of Militarists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS--By TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko:

During today's [13 December] Bundestag debate on the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" and the possible involvement in it of West Germany, West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner acted once again as the chief advocate of the "star wars" plans.

According to the head of the West German military department, SDI is a "justified and politically necessary step" which "meets the interests of strengthening the West's security in general and the security of the Federal Republic of Germany in particular," DPA News Agency quoted him as saying. The Bonn minister called for a positive reply to the White House on West German participation in the SDI effort.

The activity of the Bonn defence minister in selling SDI and the desire to sweep West Germany into the orbit of "star wars" contrary to the will of an overwhelming majority of West Germans are explained not only by the militarist ambitions of the "hawks" from the banks of the Rhine and the striving to capitalize on military orders the West German military-industrial complex hopes to receive on joining SDI.

Once the agreement with the United States is concluded, West Germany will get access to the production and qualitatively new types of armaments the aim of which is, in the long run, to achieve military superiority over the East. This is the very objective which the militarists on the two sides of the Atlantic are seeking to attain.

They seek to attain this objective despite the fact that, as acknowledged by prominent experts in the United States, such as Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson,

director of the Strategic Defence Initiative Organization, a "space shield" will have holes and may generate a false sense of security...

The advocates of the "star wars" concept should better take into account that the USSR, as repeatedly stressed by the Soviet leadership, will not allow the West to gain military superiority either on earth, or in outer space.

This means that the implementation of the SDI programme and the involvement of U.S. Western European NATO allies in the dangerous "star wars" plans will create a qualitatively new and far more dangerous spiral in the arms race, will further complicate East-West relations and the world situation on the whole.

FRG Bundestag Debates

LD142319 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 14 TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

A debate on the question of the FRG's attitude towards the U.S. "star wars" plans has been held in the Bundestag. Two draft resolutions which were introduced by the Social Democratic Party (SPD) group served as the basis for the debate. In one of the draft resolutions the SPD demanded that Bonn renounce the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement with the United States on the FRG's participation in the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) and cautioned it against entering any talks with the USA on this question. The draft resolution points out that the signing of such an agreement should be viewed as a fact of Bonn's political support for the SDI programme. Political damage from the conclusion of such an agreement with the USA will be in no way compensated by a possible commercial benefit derived by the FRG's firms from their participation in research within the SDI framework.

The other draft resolution cautions the Government of the FRG against participating in the so-called "European Defence Initiative" (EDI)--a "European version" of the U.S. "star wars" programme. To achieve concrete accords on disarmament and arms control is an urgent necessity, the SPD's draft resolution stresses.

The debate was preceded by two-day public hearings on these questions in the Bundestag. Most speakers--prominent scientists and experts--declared against Bonn's being drawn into the realisation of the U.S. "star wars" plans. Bonn's any participation in the U.S. space militarization programme is also being rejected by a majority of the FRG's population, which has been evidenced once again by a public opinion poll taken by the ZDF TV network recently.

However, the cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, toeing Washington's line, is insisting on the FRG's participation in the SDI as well as is advocating supplementing the militarist programme with the "European version"--EDI.

Today's speech made in the Bundestag by Manfred Woerner, the FRG's minister of defence, in point of fact came to extolling "star wars" and to echoing the Pentagon's propaganda "arguments" in favour of Bonn's participation in the space militarization programme. Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU-CSU group, also appeared in the role of an advocate of the SDI.

Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD group, condemned such a stand of the right-wing conservative government as making for an intensification of the arms race. The assertions of the Government of the FRG that it ostensibly strives for "a world with the least number of weapons" are no more than a screen which covers the arms build-up, he said. Ehmke accused the government of trying to please the military-industrial complex and the ultra-rightist politicians the type of Franz-Josef Strauss and thereby of acting at variance with the interests of the population of the FRG. The SDI programme, he emphasized, "is threatening to result in a new gigantic spiral of the arms race, the arena of which will be outer space." Deputies of the Greens Party also declared categorically against Bonn's participation in the SDI and EDI.

FRG Poll Shows Opposition

LD121416 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 12 TASS--TASS commentator Peter Parkhitko writes:

Three-fourths of West German voters oppose the "Strategic Defence Initiative" and West German participation in the U.S. "star wars" programme. This was revealed in the latest public poll's survey conducted by the administration of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The survey also showed that the overwhelming majority of West German people did not support the course of the country's coalition government aimed at following the White House lead in politics.

This survey reflects reality of today when questions of war, peace and survival form the focus of the world politics. People of the world, including most West Germans, understand that the main task today is to stop the arms race, to find the way to general and complete disarmament and to improve the international situation. The U.S. "star wars" programme is incompatible with the solution of these universal security tasks. Andrey Gromyko, president of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and a group of West German MPs noted during their recent meeting in Moscow that the "star wars" in its essence doomed the people of the world to live in conditions of accelerated military build-up and growing international tensions for years ahead.

The "star wars" implications could knock the basis out of solution to the arms limitation, arms reduction and disarmament problems.

This obvious truth underlies the concern of West German people when the Bonn government try to bring it to them that the West German participation in the SDI is not only a wishful but politically necessary step. If West Germany

joined the United States military space plans, it would inevitably become the U.S. accomplice in creating a new class of weapons enabling the United States to deliver the first nuclear strike from under its space "shield."

The deployment of "Pershing-II" missiles and storage of other types of American mass destruction weapons, Pentagon's plans to bring a new generation of binary weapons to West Germany and, finally, the White House attempts to pressure it into joining the SDI make millions of West Germans to raise more active voices for peace against the plans of overseas militarists and their supporters in Bonn.

German CP Statement

LD141615 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 14 TASS--The support for the U.S. "star wars" plans expressed by the Bonn ruling coalition during the debate in Bundestag urgently requires that all the peace champions in West Germany step up the struggle against the threat of the militarization of outer space, against any participation of Bonn in Washington's space venture, says a statement of the board of the German Communist Party published here today. The debate has shown that the right-wing conservative coalition is ignoring the demands of the millions of citizens of the country and the warnings of prominent scientists on the need for West Germany to turn down the participation on the implementation of the SDI program. On the contrary, Bonn, unlike other NATO member states, is going to support at all costs those circles in the U.S. which are undermining mutual understanding among nations and are willing to extend the disastrous arms race into outer space. Actions of the advocates of the U.S. SDI program run counter to the vital interests of West Germany and its residents, the statement of the board of the German Communist Party stresses.

At the same time, the board of the German Communist Party welcomed the stand of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Greens Party which demanded that Bonn give up any support for and participation in the U.S. "star wars" plans.

Mitterrand Reconfirms Opposition

LD160614 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, December 16 TASS--President Francois Mitterrand of France has again confirmed that the French Government does not intend to participate in the space weapons development program which has been put forward by the U.S. Administration. Speaking in broadcast of the French "TF-1" TV network, the president pointed out, in particular, that the USA, upon having outlined the program, had actually invited France to participate in it as a kind of subcontractor. Francois Mitterrand stressed that he is against France's being drawn into such space military program which will lead only to an aggravation of international tension.

UK Role Causes Criticism

LD152246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Ilyashenko video report]

[Text] Just 1 week has passed since the signing of an agreement on the participation of Britain in the U.S. "star wars" program. The British have still not managed to come to their senses after this blow to their hopes for disarmament and detente which arose after Geneva.

The British military department has displayed enviable efficiency, already creating a special section which is to coordinate the work of British companies and laboratories developing space weapons. [Video shows Heseltine and Weinberger signing and exchanging documents; London street scenes; Whitehall; British Aerospace employees at work on printouts; scientist working with oscilloscope, cutting to Ilyashenko in street in Whitehall.]

The Conservative government has again demonstrated that it obediently follows in the wake of U.S. policy. Yesterday it was the decision on withdrawal from UNESCO, today it is joining the U.S. "star wars" program. It is not surprising that the leader of the Labor Party, Kinnock, has said that Thatcher is behaving not as prime minister of Great Britain, but more like the governor of the 51st state of the United States. [Video shows Thatcher shaking hands with Weinberger, then simulations of antimissile defense system.]

The British military-industrial monopoly is satisfied. And more U.S. orders promise British Aerospace, Marconi and Plessey, which produce radar, laser and electronic equipment, immense profits. They are not at all troubled by the fact that Britain is becoming an immediate accomplice to the dangerous program for the militarization of space. The British-U.S. agreement has given rise to acute criticism from the British public.

[Interview with Beresford, general secretary of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; in English fading into Russian translation.] The agreement, and the haste with which it was signed, sent many British people into shock, says Beresford. It was signed behind the backs of the British people. We emphatically oppose the plans for developing space weapons. They violate the Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic nuclear weapons and are leading to a new, unprecedented arms race and moving it into a new sphere--into space. All this gives rise to great apprehension in us. We are told that it is only research, but we are well aware that research inevitably leads to production of new weapons.

Social Democrat's Rau

LD162220 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Ahlen, December 16 TASS--The Social Democratic Party of Germany held a conference in the West German city of Ahlen today. It examined this

country's political, economic and social development and the foreign policies of its government.

"The Social Democrats," Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said at the conference, "positively assess the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which has ushered in a new stage in Soviet-U.S. relations."

He said his party "intends to step up efforts against the arms race and prevent it from spreading to outer space."

FRG Foreign Minister Genscher

LD161731 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 15 TASS--FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has warned against the dangerous character of the American "star wars" plans. In an interview to the SUDWESTFUNK radio station on the eve of the next week's meeting of the Bonn cabinet which is to discuss the FRG's participation in these plans, Hans Dietrich Genscher has said that military and political consequences of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative should be considered above all in discussing it. It is necessary to take into account what influence this programme will exert on European security and disarmament negotiations, he stressed.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

WEINBERGER MEETING WITH FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZED BY SOVIETS

LD102300 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 10 TASS--Talks have been held here between Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, and Paul Quiles, France's defence minister, who arrived on a visit in Washington. This is his first visit to the United States since his appointment as defence minister in September.

Officially, as a spokesman for the administration said, the French minister's visit and his talks with Weinberger are in the character of familiarization and not aimed at "concluding any agreements". Yet, as follows from the statement by that official, the administration is using the visit for intensifying cooperation with France in the military field. Thus Weinberger and Quiles "have exchanged views" on a broad range of military issues, including those concerning the conclusion of a contract with a French company for the production and supply of communication equipment for the U.S. Army and creation of a new fighter aircraft by France.

But main attention at the meeting, a spokesman for the administration said, was devoted to a discussion of President Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative". Thus in particular, the U.S. secretary of defence has explained to his colleague why President Reagan attaches so much significance to that programme.

France is known to have officially refused to participate in the "star wars" programme directed at militarizing outer space. Yet Washington clearly does not lose hope to draw Paris into the implementation of its dangerous designs. The American press stresses in that connection the fact that at his talks with the French defence minister, Caspar Weinberger specially touched upon the agreement reached with Britain last week on the participation of that country's companies in the effort to implement that Strategic Defence Initiative.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR CRITICIZES WEINBERGER'S BONN ADDRESS

LD062306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 6 Dec 85

["Ultra-Right-Wingers Oppose Constructive Dialogue"--TASS headline; by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger asserts that peace can only be ensured by deploying U.S. strike weapons in outer space and building up the U.S. nuclear force on earth. Addressing a U.S.-West German seminar in Bonn, the Pentagon chief employed far-fetched "arguments" in support of the "star wars" project by declaring, specifically, that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" alone can prevent war which the potential aggressor is preparing to unleash. Weinberger called on the U.S. allies to take part in the establishment of any antimissile defense, while simultaneously strengthening the nuclear deterrent.

It seems the Bonn seminar was yet another attempt by the ultra-right forces in the West to destroy all positive accomplishments made during the Soviet-U.S. summit and rule out the chance of continuing the dialogue with a view to achieving changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in world affairs in general.

In complementing and developing the reckless ideas of his senior partner about "ways to ensure peace" through the arms race, West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner actually rejected at the seminar the very idea of talking with the Soviet Union on problems of arms reductions. He said it is necessary to abandon the attempts to link the questions of peace chiefly with cuts in armaments.

Weinberger himself does not regard the chief result of the summit meeting to have been the fact that in Geneva the sides stressed the importance of averting any kind of war between the USSR and the United States--either nuclear or conventional--but that the Soviet Union, as he put it, realized the "U.S. determination to adhere to the 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'"

There are political forces still at work in the West that clearly have no liking for the very prospect of a normalization of relations with the socialist countries or for the opportunity to curb the nuclear arms race and avert the militarization of space.

For all the statements of NATO "hawks," there are no contradictions that fatally doom the USSR and the United States to confrontation, let alone to war. And this was demonstrated by the very course of the November summit meeting. The peoples of the world have a right to hope that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue that began in Geneva will be continued in a constructive spirit and will lead to positive results--to a change in the political and psychological climate in contemporary international relations and to a diminution of the threat of nuclear war.

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PRAVDA: PUGWASH MOVEMENT PARTICIPANTS REPUDIATE SDI

PM111051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Space Is Not for Wars!"]

[Text] London, 10 Dec--An international symposium of the Pugwash Movement has ended here with the adoption of a statement which resolutely condemns the U.S. plans for the preparation of "star wars."

Prominent scientists and specialists from a number of West European countries and also from the USSR and the United States took part in the discussion of its chief topic "War or Peace in Space."

After examining the political and military consequences of the U.S. so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," the document points out, the symposium participants came to the unanimous opinion that the "star wars" program would entail an unprecedented escalation of the arms race and seriously jeopardize peace on the planet. The implementation of this program, the statement stresses, "would promote a sharp escalation of an unlimited race in offensive and defensive weapons, break all existing agreements on arms control questions, increase the likelihood of nuclear war, and lead to the criminal dissipation of the scientific-technical and economic resources of a large part of the industrially developed world." In the opinion of the document's compilers, the Soviet-American ABM Treaty is primarily under attack.

The representatives of scientific opinion advocated observance of the Soviet-American ABM Treaty provisions, the substantial reduction of nuclear arsenals, and the prohibition of further testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons. The best way to reduce the danger of nuclear war is to establish arms control, which will avert the possibility of creating new weapon systems and eliminate the need for huge expenditure on producing them, the statement says.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS OBSERVER ACCUSES REGAN OF 'DISTORTING FACTS'

LD251836 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 25 Nov 85

["Regan Distorting the Facts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov (TASS)--Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on political issues, writes:

Certain officials in Washington are attempting to distort the Soviet Union's position regarding the U.S. "star wars" plan, endeavoring to convince world public opinion that during the Geneva summit meeting the Soviet side somehow agreed to the prospect of space militarization by the United States.

Speaking on the U.S. CBS television program "Face the Nation," Donald Regan, head of the White House staff, maintained that the Soviet Union had allegedly "reconciled itself" to the creation of a large-scale, space-based antimissile defense system in the United States and that the Soviet Union was ready "to carry out this program as long as we (the United States) are also carrying out such a program."

Regan tried to refute the conclusion by specialists about the senselessness of limiting weapons systems on the comparatively limited area of the earth's surface if, at the same time, barriers to launching the arms race over the unlimited areas of space are eliminated. On this he gave the impression that the siting of U.S. strike weapons in near-earth space would not have a negative effect on the progress of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons, since allegedly the United States is "striving for parity."

The head of the White House staff was reminded that at the press conference in Geneva the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sharply criticized the U.S. "star wars" program and therefore, Regan's conclusions about a change of position by the USSR as regards the militarization of space sound unconvincing. But he preferred to evade such a formulation stating that here, you see, it is a question only of the fact that the Soviet Union "does not like" the U.S. SDI program.

Nonetheless, at the press conference after the summit meeting Mikhail Gorbachev quite unambiguously confirmed the USSR's principled position on the question of the nonmilitarization of space. He stated, in part: "If the

door was open for weapons in space, then the dimensions of military rivalry would grow immeasurably, and the arms race would take on--this can already be predicted to a certain extent--an irreversible character, and it would run out of control...who can give a guarantee that we would then at all be able to organize any kind of productive talks? I think no sensible person could...the "star wars" program will not only provide an impetus for all types of weapons, but will also put an end to any restraint on the race."

Attempts by official representatives of Washington within merely a few days of the signing in Geneva of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement to carry out a revision of the sides' obligations laid down in it "to avert an arms race in space and curb it on earth" evoke surprise. Attempts to distort the USSR's position on problems of the nonmilitarization of space are incompatible with the spirit of the top level meetings in Geneva which have taken place.

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TASS: UN DEBATE ON SPACE USE CAUSES U.S. 'IRRITATION'

LD271022 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 27 TASS--By TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev.

A debate at the special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has reflected practically universal support for the Soviet initiative on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarization. The committee discussed the priority item of its agenda--international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

Representatives of socialist, non-aligned, and such neutral states as Sweden, Finland and Austria, in their statements, assessed the Soviet proposal submitted for consideration to the United Nations as a concrete, tangible contribution to the extensive programme of promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, in preventing its militarization which meets the aspirations of all mankind. This alone, stressed the delegates of different orientations, makes it possible to put the vast expanses of space--the common property of mankind--at the service of peace and progress, rather than war.

Should weapons be kept out of space, said Indian representative K. Tivari, the peoples will enjoy the fruit of its exploration. Any "co-existence" between the peaceful exploration of space and its transformation into an arena of military confrontation is out of the question, he stressed.

Delegates from many countries, in their speeches, expressed profound concern over the U.S. plans to militarize outer space. Mankind is particularly threatened by the "star wars" programme, said the delegates from Cuba, Bulgaria, Mexico and other countries.

Representatives of the world community declared their support for the agreement, now confirmed at the highest level, on the objective of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva--preventing the militarization of space and reducing nuclear armaments.

The stance of the world community has caused extreme irritation of the United States. Displeased with the criticism against the "star wars"

programme at the Special Political Committee, the American delegation sought to doubt the very right of the United Nations and its committee to handle issues of preventing the militarization of outer space.

Tens of delegates repulsed these attempts, stressing that the United Nations is called upon to play a major role in keeping outer space peaceful.

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TASS: 'HEATED DEBATES' ON SDI CONTINUE IN U.S.

LD111753 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 11 Dec 85

["SDI: Main Obstacle to Disarmament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS--Heated debates continue in the United States over the "star wars" program and nuclear arms limitation. The press and officials point out that, despite continued differences on questions of principle between the USA and the USSR, the results of the Geneva summit are providing conditions for a transition from confrontation to a search for ways to resolve major problems, including military ones, which could lead to an improvement in the political and psychological climate in international relations.

A number of leading politicians point out that in this situation much positive significance is attached to the basic stipulation, approved in Geneva by the Soviet and U.S. leaders, which formulates the common understanding that nuclear war must never be fought, that there can be no winner in it, and that neither the USSR nor the USA is seeking military superiority. It is also of exceptional importance, it is stressed here, that the joint document approved in Geneva reaffirmed at the summit level the basic goals and tasks of the joint Soviet-American statement adopted on January 8, 1985, namely, the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth, the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and the strengthening of strategic stability.

The "star wars" program is being strongly criticised in the United States in view of all this. Recently, the American Lawyers' Association prepared a paper on a search for effective arms restrictions, which supplies recommendations on the problem, covers its background and attempts an analysis. The American lawyers have drawn the conclusion that the administration's "Strategic Defense Initiative," directed at the deployment of a partially based ABM system, can dramatically accelerate the arms race because it will cause the counterbuildup of the strategic offensive weapons by the USSR. The paper also stresses that the SDI is incompatible with the 1972 ABM Treaty and, if carried through, will smash that treaty. Eventually, the SDI will give an impetus to an absolutely uncontrollable arms race both with offensive and with defensive systems.

The document stresses that substantial opportunities are still existing for working out measures gradually leading to major cuts in offensive nuclear weapons. The lawyers' association sees such opportunities in talks which should proceed from the ABM Treaty. Their starting point should be the strengthening of the treaty itself through the removal of lacunas present in it.

The authors of the report mean by these lacunas those stipulations of the treaty which are deliberately exploited by the American side partially to circumvent it. The lawyers' association advocates the preservation of the ban on extra-laboratory testing and thereby on the deployment of the so-called defensive systems that are being developed under the SDI.

The renunciation of the deployment of the "star wars" systems reiterated in this way, in the view of the authors of the paper, will give an impetus to the limitation of nuclear armaments and the authors suggest that substantial cuts in these armaments should be sought.

While protests against the "star wars" program are mounting in the USA, those forces in the country which are upholding the administration's position as regards the use of space for military purposes have grown more active as well. Spokesmen for the right-wing forces and the military-industrial complex, directly concerned with federal orders for the production and testing of space defense components, are making themselves heard more and more often. Defense Secretary Weinberger, General Abrahamson, who supervises the SDI programs, Deputy Defense Secretary Ikle, Assistant Defense Secretary Perle, presidential science adviser Keyworth and retired General Graham are especially vociferous.

Abrahamson, for instance, stated at congressional hearings on December 10 that the plans to militarize space were aimed at doing away with nuclear armaments and at ridding the whole world of the fear of nuclear war. Abrahamson also tried anew to "fit" the "star wars" program to the ABM Treaty, claiming that the SDI was being carried out with respect for the treaty. Perle for his part, addressing the law-makers the other day, openly stated that the United States was resolved to continue developing space strike weapons under the "star wars" program. If research in the field is a success, he stressed, the deployment of a strategic defense system will be an immediate prospect.

The right-wing forces in the Congress, represented by Senators Jesse Helms and Paul Laxalt and House members Geoffrey Kemp [as received] and Don Edwards, summarily reject any proposed restrictions of the SDI program. They vigorously advocate the repudiation of the ABM Treaty and non-compliance with the SALT-2 accord. This invigoration of SDI advocates is intended to a large extent to squeeze the U.S. Congress for fresh appropriations on that program.

But despite all these efforts of the militarist forces, the U.S. public as a whole, judging by public opinion polls, is aware that the SDI is the main obstacle to nuclear arms limitation. The dangerous character of that

program of the U.S. Administration is becoming more and more clear to U.S. public opinion. This is evidenced, inter alia, by the continued campaign of collecting signatures under petitions in which scientists refuse to contribute to SDI research. This campaign has been launched in such major research centres as Cornell, Chicago and Illinois Universities, Ohio State University and the California and Massachusetts technological institutes. Such a petition was signed by ten Nobel Prize winners, among them the well-known physicist Hans Bethe.

As the U.S. press continues to analyze the results of the Geneva summit, it points out, in particular, that through the fault of the U.S. Administration, which was not ready for real progress on key problems, the sides did not reach accord on such basic issues as nuclear arms reductions and non-militarization of space. It notes in this context that the way to the removal of the threat of nuclear war still goes not through the militarization of space but through strengthening universal security and that precisely these matters are fundamental to the condition and development of Soviet-American relations.

The Americans opposed to the arms race point out that the development of space strike systems will dramatically destabilize the entire strategic situation. The assurances of the administration that the SDI has a defensive character are totally at odds with reality. It is perfectly obvious that the going ahead with the U.S. military-space programs, on which the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex insist, would subvert rather than strengthen the security of the United States. In this context a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Geneva is quoted here to the effect that the USSR will not be a passive onlooker at a time when steps are being taken to subvert the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Compromise in nuclear arms reductions is possible, the Soviet leader stressed, but only on the condition of a total ban on space strike weapons. If the door to space is tightly shut for weapons, these questions can be resolved.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR'S VELIKHOV REJECTS U.S. CLAIMS ON SOVIET 'SDI'

PM041609 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 1 Dec 85 p 6

[Interview with Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by special correspondent Vladimir Markov in Geneva: "In the Footsteps of General Keegan"--date of interview not stated; first two paragraphs are Markov introduction]

[Text] Among the materials circulated at the USA press centerstet in Geneva at the time of the summit meeting was one pamphlet issued by the US Departments of Defense and State. It is entitled "Soviet Strategic Defense Programs". Its authors' aim is to prove that the Soviet Union is engaged in developing weapon systems similar to those which are planned under the stet SDI programme. Thus, SDI is advertised as a countermeasure to the Soviet antimissile defence.

The pamphlet also claims that the Soviet Union is using the latest technological achievements, notably laser systems, for antimissile defence. I met Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and asked him to comment on these claims.

"It is blatant juggling of facts," he said. "The research carried out in the Soviet Union into the field of laser technology and that of accelerators to which the pamphlet refers, is not secret. American experts can easily monitor these tests. They are welcome to come to our laboratories and compare notes at scientific conferences. None of the Soviet research programmes involving lasers is aimed at developing antimissile space weapons.

"The pamphlet says, among other things, that by the end of the 1980s the USSR could have prototypes of land-based antimissile lasers. This is a far cry from the reality. I am convinced that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can develop a land-based laser to hit missile warheads. This view is shared by American scientists," Academician Velikhov went on. "With regards to the laser installation at the Sary-Shagan testing range, it has nothing in common with the functions of antisatellite and antimissile weapons, as the pamphlet claims. This laser installation is intended for the experimental elaboration of the means of laser location of space objects with a view to precisely measuring the parameters of their movement. Incidentally, similar laser-based satellite tracking systems are quite standard and have been in use in the United States for more than ten years.

"Basically, the claims made by American officials to the effect that the Soviet Union spends roughly as much on antimissile defence as it does on strategic armaments are absolutely at odds with the reality," Ye. Velikhov said. "It would be appropriate to recall that in the past in the USA they listened in earnest to the half-witted General George Keegan, now retired, who prophesized, in particular, that in 1980 the Soviet Union would put laser weapons in space and use them to threaten American ballistic missiles. It is ridiculous that similar absurdities are set forth in a pamphlet signed by American officials."

In the opinion of Academician Velikhov, the purpose of the pamphlet and its circulation in Geneva is to secure the consent of US Congress to maintaining the present level of SDI financing, and also to bring pressure to bear on the NATO allies to secure their support for the "star wars" plans.

"The SDI concept and plans have been rejected by an overwhelming majority of scientists in the world," Ye. Velikhov stressed. "This includes the scientists from the USSR and USA, Nobel Prize winners, who recently made a special statement on this question. They are all firmly convinced that attempts to bring the SDI to fruition will destabilize the strategic situation and increase the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war."

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS: U.S. SPEEDS UP WEAPONS TESTING UNDER SDI PROGRAM

LD171908 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 17 Dec 85

["United States Speeds Up Creation of Space Strike Arms"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, December 17 TASS--The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES reported today that tests of space arms in conditions that are close to a real situation of future battles in near-earth space are prepared to be held in the United States in the framework of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) known as the "star wars" program. With a reference to sources in government and scientific institutions, the newspaper writes that these experiments will be connected mainly with the use of laser units on reusable spacecraft of the "shuttle" type. It has been reported in the U.S. press more than once that ground-based and space-based laser weapons are being speedily developed. Now the newspaper writes about development of new types of weapons deployed on spacecraft, that is on the apparatuses capable of manoeuvring in combat operations in near-earth and outer space. The Pentagon leaders are widely using the flights of "shuttle" spacecraft in the experiments to develop space strike arms under the SDI program.

Work to prepare launchings of "shuttle" spacecraft from the West Coast of the USA to a polar orbit exclusively in military purposes is conducted at a high pace at the Vandenberg Air Base in California to widen the range of the operation of "shuttle" spacecraft. According to the newspaper SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, the implementation of such flights connected with the SDI program signifies the opening of a new era.

All these facts show that numerous types of space strike arms are being speedily developed while representatives of the Washington administration talk about the "defensive" nature of the SDI.

The press service of the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES admits that a whole industry already developed around the program of "star wars". This means that the militarization of outer space by Washington is becoming irreversible. A few days ago the administration urgently asked the Congress for an additional appropriation of 100 million dollars for speed up tests of space-based nuclear weapons. So nuclear space arms, too, are being developed in the SDI framework.

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USSR: U.S. GROUPS TRY TO MAKE SDI PROGRESS 'IRREVERSIBLE'

PM131510 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy commentary: "Who Is 'Gold Stone' For?"]

[Text] The U.S. military department has reported the signing of a contract with the McDonnell Douglas Corporation to develop [razrobotka] the (khedi) ABM complex intended to intercept ICBM warheads on reentry. The cost of the deal is almost half a billion dollars. Shortly before this the Pentagon placed an order with the Lockheed Corporation for the creation [sozdaniye] of the Eris ABM system which is to destroy targets in space in the descent phase of their trajectory. Lockheed has been allocated \$400 million.

Thus, in just a single month two leading concerns in the U.S. military-industrial complex have obtained almost \$1 billion for the implementation of the "star wars" program. The contracts with other subcontractors participating in the development [razrabotka] of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) run into hundreds of millions. And many of these developments [razrabotok] and much of the research is incompatible with the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty. The Eris complex, for instance, is being created [sozdayetsya] on the basis of the Minuteman ICBM and the ABM Treaty prohibits giving these missiles the capability to "resolve tasks of countering strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory and not to test them in an ABM mode [v tselyakh pro]."

This month the Pentagon planned to hold a nuclear test code-named "Gold Stone" at a test range in Nevada. Its aim was to check the potential of a "nuclear-powered" X-ray laser. The United States intends to deploy stations equipped with these lasers in near-earth space in order to hit various targets. These plans contravene the provisions of the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, whose participants pledged not to place in orbit around the earth objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

The Livermore laboratory, which has been designing X-ray lasers, has recently received an additional \$60 million from the government. "The program for the creation [sozdaniye] of laser weapons which this laboratory is implementing," the LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, "is continuing to expand at an accelerated pace and is generously financed by the Department of Energy,

acting in the role of patron of the laboratory and the organization for the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative."

What are the Pentagon, the military-industrial concerns, and the other "patrons" of SDI after? To wreck the Soviet-U.S. accord sealed at the Geneva summit between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan on the acceleration of talks on preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. They are striving to make the process of the slide into "star wars" irreversible.

However, there is widening opposition in the United States to this fatal course. The other day 30 members of the House of Representatives demanded that Defense Secretary C. Weinberger postpone the "Gold Stone" test. The New York Bar Association believes that the only sensible alternative to "star wars" is to strengthen the ABM Treaty, which is the "most important and successful arms control treaty." This viewpoint is shared by many people. After all, SDI's "gold stones" will just enrich the monopolies and not make the U.S. people secure.

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TASS: GARDNER REMARKS CONFIRM SDI AIM OF SUPERIORITY

LD131306 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 13 TASS--TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports: High-ranking Pentagon spokesman John Gardner, a deputy director of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" organization, has confirmed that the "star wars" program's aim is to assure the United States of strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

Speaking at a closed conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Washington recently, he bluntly acknowledged that the SDI, once completed, would tip the nuclear balance heavily in U.S. favor.

The newspaper BOSTON GLOBE reported that he had expounded a nuclear war scenario whereby a partially space-based missile defense would enable the United States to retain a strike force of strategic offensive arms even after a nuclear exchange.

Commenting on the Pentagon official's statement, the paper quoted critics of the SDI as saying the covert rationale behind the program was giving the United States a new advantage in the arms race. Gardner's speech, it observed, had provided a rare example of a highly-placed spokesman confirming those apprehensions.

His admission, THE BOSTON GLOBE said, contradicted statements by President Reagan and other Washington administration officials that the SDI was a purely defensive system that would slow down the arms race and reduce the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

According to U.S. press reports, the Washington administration is moving to rev up the "star wars" effort even further. THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER learned, for instance, that President Reagan is going to request \$4.5 billion for SDI next fiscal year, which will be a 61 percent increase from the current fiscal year.

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CSO: 5200/1203

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS CITES FORMER U.S. OFFICIALS' OPPOSITION TO SDI

LD111128 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Washington November 11 TASS--Two prominent American military experts, former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and former leader of the U.S. delegation to strategic arms limitation talks Gerard Smith, have denounced the Washington administration's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI).

Speaking in the NBC television show "Meet the Press", they said the SDI program was geared to upsetting the existing military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union and undercutting fundamental Soviet-American agreements on arms control.

If work under the "Star Wars" program continued, McNamara said, the United States would be moving towards forging capability for a first strike against the Soviet Union. The latter, he warned, would never agree to limit its strategic weapons if the United States carried on the SDI effort.

If the U.S. Administration was bent on deploying a partially space-based missile defense, McNamara said further, America was heading for renunciation of the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems. He recalled that six former U.S. defense secretaries had recently issued a joint statement urging the Administration to avoid action which could undermine the ABM treaty and to reach agreement in Geneva to prevent its erosion.

Otherwise, McNamara said, it would be impossible to hammer out an arms limitation agreement in Geneva. He added that the ABM treaty was the foundation for offensive arms control.

Smith said in his statement that some people in the Reagan administration fixed their hopes in the SDI as a means to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. That posture was a dangerous one, he warned stressing that the USSR's concern about the "Star Wars" program was justified.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA: ACADEMICIAN HAILS U.S. SCIENTISTS' ANTI-SDI STANCE

PM061141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Academician R. Sagdeyev article: "With Scientific Consistency"]

[Text] Broad circles of the U.S. scientific public are expressing their weighty opinions in the discussion now under way in the world around the U.S. Administration's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI]. It may seem paradoxical why scientists and engineers who all their creative lives have been used to solving scientific and technical problems, including problems of a military nature, are now saying a firm "no" to the new technological spiral in arms production. In its place they propose as the only judicious course a political solution designed to eliminate the nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind. And is it not ironic that it is U.S. Administration figures who are advocating a "technological" solution which, they say, should make nuclear weapons "obsolete and impotent," while the scientists "do not understand" the "humaneness" of this appeal by the advocates of "star wars"?

The U.S. scientists' stance against SDI has been prepared by serious research and analyses and is the result of collective efforts by many prominent scientific figures and public organizations based on academic circles and representing the cream of American science. The essence of their conclusions can be reduced to the concise formula: The many thousand years of escalation of the rivalry between the weapons of attack and defense--the "sword" and the "shield"--which has incidentally always developed in favor of the "sword," has reached the fatal line with the invention of nuclear weapons. The "shield," even if it were capable of deflecting 99 percent of the strikes by the accumulated nuclear arsenal, is now meaningless. The remaining 1 percent is sufficient to paralyze our civilization. At the same time an objective scientific and technical analysis of the prospects for further "competition" between means of attack and defense in the nuclear era shows that the potential for improving offensive weapons is substantially in excess of the reserves for defense. And that means there can be no question of 90 percent of missiles being repulsed.

The organic link between offensive and defensive strategic weapons was recognized by the Soviet Union and the United States in the signing of the

ABM Treaty. The danger of the escalation of competition between means of attack and defense, as inevitably leading to an increase in the level of nuclear confrontation, was confirmed. Our U.S. colleagues, like Soviet scientists too, demonstrate convincingly that no specific new scientific and technical achievements either change or can change the dynamics of the competition between "sword" and "shield."

Concerned scientists are not ceasing their vigorous activity in defense of peace. And the new "hybrid" U.S. strategy, in which it is proposed combining SDI flexibly with "nuclear deterrence," has been subjected to profound scientific analysis. In this case too, scientists have demonstrated its innate strategic instability, for the so-called "'defensive' space screen" can be transformed into a "strike" facility which for a start would put its "twin" in the opposing camp out of action with the first strike (expending here only an insignificant part of its combat potential).

Thus, whichever aspect the space militarization plans are approached from, scientific analysis convincingly exposes their unacceptability, if we are talking of the peaceful development of human civilization.

As far as is known, many representatives of the U.S. scientific world, including major physicists, have already signed a protest petition against the program for creating an ABM defense with space-based elements. I and my colleagues have great respect for the courage and consistency with which U.S. scientists defend their scientific conclusions and convictions which reject the "star wars" program.

Indeed, our countries and peoples and all people on earth have a better prospect--to prevent an arms race in space and halt it on earth, to ensure a reliable peace, and to use pooled scientific resources to resolve the global problems facing mankind. We favor such a shift in international affairs. And we would like the scientific arguments in favor of peace and only peace being expressed in the United States and other countries to be carefully weighed and taken into account.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR'S BOGACHEV ON NEED TO EXTEND 'COMMON GROUND'

LD102143 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 10 Dec 85

["To Extend Common Ground in the Sides' Positions on Problems of Peace"--
TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TASS)--Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on military affairs, writes:

In striving to get the United States' allies to join in the "star wars" program, the Pentagon is counting not only on making use of their laboratories, scientists, and industrial enterprises for the creation of a wide-ranging antimissile defense system for the United States, but also on gaining the right to site on the territory of third states military installations which would ensure the activity of space strike weapons aimed at targets in socialist countries.

In an interview with the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, (Thomas Mayer), one of the heads of the U.S. "star wars" program, stated that the Pentagon intends to deploy powerful laser installations on the territory of its allies in order to supply energy to so-called killer satellites which are planned to be located in space over the socialist countries.

The implementation of such plans naturally would have negative diplomatic consequences and dangerous military consequences for the countries which have decided to cooperate in militarizing space. First, in giving its agreement to the setting up of U.S. antimissile defense installations on their territory, any country becomes a participant in the undermining of one of the most important Soviet-U.S. treaties on the limitation of anti-missile defense systems. The 1972 ABM Treaty quite unequivocally forbids the signatories to deploy antimissile defense systems on their components outside their national territories. No "wide" or "narrow" interpretation can change the essence of this provision. The undermining of the ABM Treaty may mean the collapse of the whole process of limitation and cutting of armaments. Second, a country which agrees to set up even components of U.S. antimissile defense on its territory, would willingly or unwillingly become an accomplice of the aggressor in the event "star wars" is unleashed.

The whole world sincerely welcomed the statement by the participants in the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting that their task is to prevent an arms race in space and to stop it on earth. All countries of the world without exception can make their contribution to the achievement of this noble aim through practical deeds. It is now important now to permit the aggravation of differences existing between the countries and their allies on the problems of war and peace and to promote the speediest possible attainment of progress in those spheres where there are points of contact between the positions of the sides, to expand the common parts of the positions of the USSR, the United States, and the countries allied with them, which made possible the summit meeting in Geneva.

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TASS: STRATEGIC PARITY 'ESSENTIAL' TO WORLD SECURITY

LD132213 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 13 Dec 85

["SDI Signifies an Increased Confrontation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) organization has urgently asked additionally 100 million dollars. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, the funds are intended for an accelerated conduct of underground tests of a nuclear device which will be used in a space-based system. One hundred million dollars have been asked for new nuclear tests despite the fact that the Congress has already assigned 282 million dollars to the Department of Energy in the current financial year for the carrying out of SDI-related nuclear weapon testing programs. Besides, 2,700 million dollars have been allocated to the Pentagon in the current financial year for activities within the framework of "star wars."

So, it is a question of creating space weapons within the SDI framework, although all the intensive activities at U.S. military centres and on proving grounds are being presented as "research" ones. In so doing the advocates of the "star wars" program are busy spreading a false version that as of today the SDI is ostensibly only an innocuous scientific quest of "possibilities" for the creation and deployment of "defense systems" in outer space.

This assertion is intended for naive people. Is it possible, for example, to teach a person to swim in a swimming pool without water, even with the aid of the most refined instructions? Or is it possible to make a missile fly on the basis of mathematical calculations in laboratory alone? No such thing ever happens in life. Of course, the SDI advocates refer to the "star wars" program as a "defense" and "research" one with a view to legalizing it and for propaganda purposes, whereas the program virtually envisages U.S. going out into space with weapons for the purpose of ensuring its military superiority.

People in the Soviet Union and all progressive public see reality as it is and not judge it through the Pentagon's advertising booklets. They in Washington go to the lengths of stating that the purpose of the SDI is ostensibly to maintain strategic balance! But if there exists the

approximate parity of the strategic potentials of the USA and the USSR now, the parity recognized by the sides, how can it be maintained if the USA will add space strike systems to its arsenal? The newspaper BOSTON GLOBE has reported that John Gardner, assistant director of the SDI organization, in his recent speech in Washington at a closed-door conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, stated that the realization of the SDI would sharply change the nuclear balance in favour of the United States.

The point is that the United States does not seek to maintain strategic balance but is trying to upset it, now by means of MX missiles, now by means of cruise missiles and "Midgetman" mobile-based missiles, and is creating other types of weapons as well. The USA now wants to do that by means of the SDI. This is why the "star wars" program is being speeded up at an unprecedented rate. General Abrahamson, director of the SDI organization, in his recent speech at the joint meeting of a number of subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has admitted that throughout the current year the level of appropriations for the SDI exceeded those for the needs of all the other military agencies of the USA! This indicates that the Washington strategists are unwilling to reckon with the principle of equal security of the sides. It is essential to get accustomed to a strategic parity as a natural state of bilateral relations. There is no other way out. The results of the recent summit meeting in Geneva create opportunities for a transition from the state of dangerous confrontation to a constructive search for ways to ease tension. The "star wars" program is leading to an increased confrontation.

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10 January 1986

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: U.S. INCREASING PRESSURE ON JAPAN TO JOIN SDI

TASS Report

LD120718 Moscow TASS in English 0557 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo December 12 TASS--The United States is busy seeking an urgent adoption of a final decision by Japan on joining in the "star wars" program. After Britain signed an agreement on its participation in the program, Washington has sharply increased pressure on the other allied countries, on Japan in the first place. This is reported by the newspaper MAINICHI with reference to Japanese diplomats.

'Threatening To Create Difficulties'

OW121415 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1146 GMT 12 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] The United States is now striving for Japan to join the "star wars" program. After Britain signed an agreement to take part in this program, the White House has sharply intensified pressure on other countries, primarily Japan.

Generally, this is understandable. The Pentagon generals are interested in the newest technology developed by Japanese scientists and engineers. Pressure on its overseas ally is proceeding literally in all directions. Should the Nakasone government refuse to conclude an agreement on "star wars," Washington is threatening to create difficulties for Japanese companies operating in the United States.

For the time being, the secrets of Japanese laboratories remain inaccessible to the U.S. sponsors of "star wars." Many newspapers reported that everything had been decided and that the United States had the newest missile guidance technology developed in Japan in the bag, as one might say. However, nothing turned out to be as simple as that. Wishes had been passed off as reality. We have already said more than once that the arms race is directly connected with making money, with obtaining profit. The desire to gain big profits often turns out to be a determining factor. So it turned out this time as well. The Japanese Government demands Y10 billion for the missile technology.

The KYODO news agency wrote that the U.S. Administration is openly reproaching its friend and ally for its ingratitude and self-interest, and is reminding it of the contribution of the U.S. industrial complex in restoring and building up the Japanese military industry.

The Japanese are, as always, smiling and nodding their heads in agreement, but at the same time are saying they will not give in for anything--Y10 billion and not a yen less.

An argument is an argument, but one can be sure that this issue will ultimately be settled. The strategic interests of the two countries coincide completely. The Nakasone government has repeatedly proven that it is prepared to support U.S. aggressive aspirations.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW TV: U.S. PAPERS, PUBLIC OPPOSE 'STAR WARS'

LD060348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] In acquainting myself with the press of various countries I notice that the period has ended in which there was a predominance in the West of such sports terminology as who scored how many goals, the Geneva talks will end in a draw or which of the sides has the better chance of victory. Even many papers and periodicals which formerly did not spare black paint in abundant criticism of any Soviet peace talks ought to be considered attentively and that they inspire hope. However, the key question, as before, remains the U.S. Administration's desire to take the race into space. Moreover, recently there has arisen the dangerous tendency toward judicially legalizing the militarization of space, to bring some kind of bases of legality to the Pentagon's militarist aspirations. I am thinking of the reinterpretation--more directly a new and distinctive interpretation of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems of 1972.

This treaty says: Each of the sides undertakes not to create [sozdavat], test or deploy [razvertyvat] systems of or components of antimissile defenses based at sea, in the air, in space, I emphasize space in this. It would seem that in this absolutely precise formulation there is no room for a variant reading.

All the same there are people in Washington who consider that 1972 is one thing and 1985 something quite different. The star wars program--that is exactly what the Americans call antimissile space systems--in their opinion do not come under the treaty's ban. Thus, the obligation taken on by Washington does not relate to this.

Such a distortion of the provisions of the treaty has provoked the indignation of supporters of arms control in the United States itself, as well as in London and Bonn. On this subject the BOSTON GLOBE wrote: Any interpretation of the treaty on the basis of common sense presupposes that it bans any measures at all in the context of the program to create space weapons. The danger which threatens the process of arms control has never before been so evident as now, when a dishonorable row has arisen about the 1972 treaty.

President Reagan rushed to dissociate himself from such statements and Secretary of State George Shultz in a number of speeches confirmed that the United States would adhere to the generally accepted interpretation of the provisions of the treaty. It would seem that everything is in order. Even the BOSTON GLOBE noted that the danger threatening the treaty had apparently disappeared. The hands in the Pentagon had been beaten. If only it were all so simple.

I have before me excerpts from a quite new interview by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger published in the 1 November issue of the French weekly EXPRESS.

Question: Will the treaty of 1972 on limiting antimissile defense systems be a barrier on the path to the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of the Strategic Defense Initiative, for which read the star wars system?

Reply: No, in no way.

This is said by none other than the defense secretary, the man who takes most active part in formulating the country's political course. And pay attention to the fact that while the defenders of the star wars program are attempting to convince the world that it is allegedly simply a question of future scientific research, Weinberger with his characteristic directness is conducting a conversation already about deployment [razvertyvaniye], and siting [razmeshcheniye] of weapons in space.

The President's aim is to go ahead until the possibility arises of demonstrating the effectiveness of the defense system capable of destroying Soviet missiles outside the atmosphere, he said. It is vital that we work out such a system first, for if the Russians work it out first, nothing could prevent them from inflicting a first strike. We reject the fabrications--which set one's teeth on edge--about the aggressiveness of the Russians and this utterance could be addressed to Mr Weinberger himself. And what, tell me, prevents the United States from inflicting a first strike from behind the cover of a space shield?

The latest public opinion poll in the United States shows that the overwhelming majority--three-quarters of the country's population--currently consider that it is far more important to achieve a reduction in nuclear arsenals than to waste money on creating space weapons. Such is the opinion of the people--it should be heeded.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW TV: SDI 'CHAMPIONS' ACTING 'MORE VIGOROUSLY' AFTER GENEVA

LD030258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2032 GMT 2 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Looking through reports from Washington, one sees how stubbornly the champions of space militarization defend the star wars program. I believe that they have been acting even more vigorously following Geneva. A former director of the USAF space program, Robert Bowman, has declared that the White House is forcing the program not to defend the United States from missiles, but to secure American control of space.

Plans for development [sozdaniye] and deployment of strike space weapons are the creation of the American military-industrial complex. The West German SPIEGEL magazine writes that the U.S. military industry has been determining Washington and NATO's strategic conceptions to a significant extent for a long time now. American arms-producing corporations have concluded that the star wars program is their future. Entry into space is intended to ensure orders for U.S. military concerns for the next 30 years at the very least. As early as the seventies, reminds the SPIEGEL, the aviation and space concern Rockwell International published a document entitled "Space--American Frontier for Growth, Leadership, and Freedom." This pretentious document simply exudes imperial spirit. Its authors suggest that the restoration of America's national grandeur be sought through the occupation of outer space and that space stations with nuclear weapons, guaranteeing the United States' secure mastery over all armed forces, be deployed at the beginning of the next century. Rockwell International formulated its instructions for the American Government in a simple way; namely, world supremacy. That way, it programmed the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative long before President Reagan.

The rate of that initiative's implementation is determined by 12 major U.S. military concerns, including Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas, Lockheed, Martin Marietta and, of course, Rockwell International. Thanks to its power and influence, U.S. big capital firmly strives to program the SDI during President Reagan's sojourn at the White House and to prevent negotiations with the Soviet Union on it.

For big American capital, to conduct negotiations with Moscow on this issue, SPIEGEL concludes, would be even more absurd than to hold debates on how to blow up Wall Street.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN DENIES SDI BENEFITS ECONOMY

PM171204 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by Aleksey Vasilyev, chief of the Politico-Military Problems Department of the United States of America and Canada Institute (Academy of Sciences): "'Star Wars' and Private Research"]

[Text] Of the arguments brandished by Washington and some pro-U.S. West Europeans in favor of West European participation in the SDI program, one of the prime positions is occupied by the theory that any country that forgoes participation in this program will be excluded from technological and scientific progress, since the large expenditure on this undertaking will inevitably impart a strong boost to such progress in civilian sectors, too.

Everything seems to indicate that this argument worries politicians more than businessmen. At a conference in Bonn in May attended by ministers of defense, research, foreign relations, finance, and economy and by many representatives of major FRG industries including the Defense Ministry's main contractors (the MBB, Dornier, and Siemens groups), it was indeed the industrialists who expressed their anxiety about the possibility that the FRG's participation in SDI might reduce subsidies allocated to other research programs.

When analyzing the entire history of the postwar development of the U.S. economy's military sector, it becomes clear that research and development projects, which devour huge resources, have never had a stimulating effect on technological and scientific progress or served as essential sources of innovation.

Since the fifties some 80 percent of the resources allocated to research and development have been paid on the Pentagon's behalf to the major firms which are not suppliers but, rather, consumers of inventions and discoveries principally achieved by medium and small enterprises.

Even when major firms--which absorb huge sums in the form of state allocations for research contracts--do produce patents it seems that most of them are not in the field of generously financed military research and that of the patents which do have a military application, only an insignificant proportion are used in civilian manufacturing.

According to figures issued by the Texas Instruments firm, for instance, from 1949 through 1959 only 5 of the 112 patents taken out by the company had to do with work carried out within the framework of military contracts and only 2 of these were subsequently marketed.

The very nature of military research and its orientation toward the creation of missile systems and specialized electronic equipment designed to use in nuclear warfare show that they are unlikely to be applied to peaceful ends.

Detailed scientific analysis shows that direct civilian research is capable of yielding a much greater economic effect than the commercial use of the results achieved from military research.

An Exaggeration

So the claims that SDI will act as a stimulus to economic growth are simply a vast exaggeration. In this connection Lewis Branscomb, vice president of scientific research for the multinational IBM, said that "this effect will obviously be insignificant." An even more pessimistic conclusion was reached by the authors of the report of the committee on economic priorities, who stated unambiguously that the "star wars" program could supplant research of real commercial importance, using private companies' most highly qualified scientists for its own purposes.

"Compared to the Europeans we are advancing at a snail's pace," the U.S. daily THE NEW YORK TIMES anxiously comments, citing the opinion of leading scientists. The U.S. Administration's support for the plans for the militarization of outer space leaves those U.S. businessmen whose plans depend on the use of this program for commercial ends without much hope of success in the competitive struggle with European firms, which now enjoy much greater backing from their respective governments.

From the viewpoint of West European businessmen, closer cooperation with the United States on the SDI program and the threat of increasing protectionism in various branches of civilian production threaten to lose them their positions in that great and promising market.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

TASS ON LOCKHEED CONTRACT--Washington November 8 TASS--The Pentagon has announced that an order for the production of the so-called subsystem for the interception of warheads beyond the atmosphere has been awarded to the Lockheed Missiles and Space Corporation, a major arms manufacturing company. As a spokesman for the Pentagon claimed, this project is the most promising one in the system of space strike weapons being created under the "star wars" program. Under the terms of the contract, the Lockheed Corporation is to develop, manufacture and test in the course of five years the latest ground-based missile capable of destroying objectives outside the atmosphere. Albeit the total cost of the project is kept secret, the spokesman for the Pentagon described it as the most "expensive one" under the "star wars" program now. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 8 Nov 85 LD] /6091

PRAVDA ON U.S. 'COMPACT' REACTOR--Washington, 24 Nov--The "star wars" program being accelerated by the Pentagon has undergone new development. An administration decision has been announced here that the Hanford National Laboratory at Richland, one of the U.S. Energy Department's research centers, will tackle the development [razrabotka] of a compact nuclear reactor to power components of the space "shield." The project is to be completed by 1991. Its implementation will cost \$480 million; its capacity is 300 kilowatts. The administration decision not only refutes its own claim that the "space defense" being created [sozdavayemyy] by the United States will be "nonnuclear." It also eloquently illustrates the statement which General Abrahamson, director of the space militarization program, made recently that he is "awaiting instructions" from Washington to forge ahead "much more quickly and effectively" in the matter of realizing it. [By V. Gan] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5 PM] /6091

TASS ON U.S. X-RAY LASER RESEARCH--New York November 27 TASS--According to a report in the newspaper BOSTON GLOBE, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, head of the programme for the implementation of the "strategic defence initiative," said that the Pentagon has decided to speed up the creation of space weapons using the energy of nuclear blasts. According to the newspaper, the point at issue are X-ray lasers. We are convinced that the programme of creation of X-ray lasers should be accelerated as far as possible and we are taking measures in that direction, Abrahamson stressed. As John Pike, member of the Federation of American Scientists, said, nearly 200 million dollars are to be spent in 1986 fiscal year to develop that type of

weapon. A prototype laser codenamed "Excalibur" has already four times been tested in a nuclear proving range in Nevada. These tests are being held contrary to the claims that the star wars programme is a "non-nuclear" and research one, the newspaper BOSTON GLOBE stresses. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 85 LD] /6091

TASS: U.S. EXPERTS DISAGREE--New York November 30 TASS--Military and technical experts immediately associated with the realization of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" deny the Washington Administration's statements concerning the allegedly "defensive" character of the "Star Wars" program. The New York TIMES quotes defense industry executives and Pentagon officials who attended the conference of space technology in Colorado Springs, Colorado, as saying that "individual components of an ABM system with space-based elements clearly have potential to be turned into devastating offensive weapons." These, the New York TIMES goes on, include both space and ground-based lasers "which could be used to assist a nuclear first strike." Certain of the weapons for the development of which the "Star Wars" program calls could also be used "for instantaneous strikes against ground targets." [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 30 Nov 85 LD] /6091

TASS ON U.S. EXPERTS' 'CONCERN'--Washington, December 11 TASS--Prominent American arms experts, during hearings at the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, have pointed to mounting anxiety in Western Europe over the White House's plans to militarize outer space. According to Samuel Wells, deputy director of the Woodrow Wilson International Centre, American allies are seriously concerned over many major aspects of the "Strategic Defence Initiative". An overwhelming majority of political leaders, government officials, news analysts and scientists, he said, have substantial reservations regarding SDI. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle, however, who zealously backs the "star wars" programme, stressed at the hearings the Reagan administration's commitment to the continued effort in establishing a partially space-based anti-missile defence system. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 11 Dec 85 LD] /6091

TASS ON REAGAN INTERVIEW--Washington, December 12 TASS--President Reagan has given an interview to a group of West European journalists. In the interview he devoted much attention to the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. The President said that the conversations with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Geneva were open and serious. "We agreed on some things, and disagreed on much else", the President pointed out. "But we agreed that deeds and not words will be necessary to make real and lasting progress in our relations". "Although there are significant differences which still separate the sides, General Secretary Gorbachev and I have agreed that our arms control negotiations should accelerate their work towards arms control agreements which provide for significant reductions and increased stability". At the same time the head of the U.S. Administration made it clear in the interview that the United States does not intend to drop its "star wars" programme. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 12 Dec 85 LD] /6091

10 January 1986

TASS ON FRENCH CONFERENCE--Paris, December 12 TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Kopatin reports: What France should do in the military field to respond to Washington's "star wars" programme was the subject of a closed-door "science and defence" conference held at the Palaiseau Polytechnical Institute [Parisian suburb]. The conference sponsored by the French Ministry of Defence was attended by war experts and scientists. Reports which have leaked into local press say that most participants concluded that the U.S.-praised "space shield" could not guarantee security at all and that the opposite side will inevitably modernize its destructive means as an effective retaliatory measure, should such a "shield" be created. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 12 Dec 85 LD] /6091

MOSCOW NOTES U.S. TEST--As part of its acceleration of the implementation of the "star wars" program, Washington has carried out the latest test on one of the prototypes of the armaments which will be used in the antimissile defense system with space-based elements. At Maxwell Laboratories in California, a demonstration was given of the action of an electromagnetic gun designed to hit intercontinental ballistic missiles. A projectile weighing around 100 grams was fired at a steel target at a speed in excess of 96,000 km/h. [From the "Vremya" newscast] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 85 LD] /6091

CSO: 5200/1203

RELATED ISSUES

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. VOTES ON UN ARMS RESOLUTIONS

PM231854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Strengthening Peace, Developing Cooperation; Results of the UN General Assembly Session"]

[Excerpt] The 40th, jubilee, session of the UN General Assembly ended on an optimistic note. But that optimism was restrained and cautious, if one can put it that way. It was accompanied by riders and regret that through the fault of the U.S. side it had not been possible to resolve problems of paramount importance for the fate of civilization.

The optimism was linked with Geneva and the fact that the Soviet-U.S. summit had finally taken place and reflected the intention to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and to achieve reductions in weapons of destruction. The restraint was to be explained by the fact that it was not possible to reach agreement on arms reductions in Geneva.

In the general discussion, the discussion of specific measures which could promote the resolution of this urgent problem, and later in the voting on resolutions the difference in the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States -- the countries on which the removal of the nuclear danger largely depends -- was clearly evident. The Soviet position was clear and definite -- to end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. In recent months the Soviet Union has put forward a number of important initiatives which have attested to its readiness to strive for a radical solution to this urgent problem. These initiatives were highly assessed by most delegations.

The U.S. position was different. In words the U.S. representatives advocate strengthening peace. In practice they have opposed the reaching of agreements on security and disarmament questions. The sole concession to public opinion by the U.S. delegation was a certain easing off of the rhetoric, which, as one of the delegates noted, was mainly to be explained by the danger of being isolated at the jubilee session.

The negative U.S. position was particularly obvious at the concluding stage of the session, when voting took place on the resolutions that had been discussed in committee. The U.S. delegation came out against virtually all resolutions aimed at reducing the nuclear threat. The United States voted against the resolutions on a nuclear arms freeze, on banning the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and weapons systems, and on banning the development, production, and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on ensuring their destruction. Only the United States and Grenada abstained on the resolution on preventing an arms race in space, which was submitted by the nonaligned countries and was supported even by Washington's closest allies.

The U.S. delegation opposed the resolution on the immediate ending and banning of nuclear weapons tests. This step is entirely in keeping with the Republican administration's recent actions to further escalate the arms race, primarily the building up of the pace of research work linked with the implementation of the program for the creation of space strike weapons. After all, it is no secret that during the experiments and tests that are currently being conducted new and even more dangerous types and sorts of mass destruction weaponry are being devised and improved.

The overwhelming majority of UN states have long and persistently advocated the total and unconditional ending of nuclear tests by all nuclear powers.

In this respect the Soviet Union set an example of goodwill in announcing the introduction 6 August this year of a unilateral moratorium on such tests and expressing readiness to ban them on a permanent basis if the United States acted accordingly. Moreover, the Soviet Government proceeded on the basis that a test ban is not just an effective measure capable of serving as one of the obstacles in the way of a further nuclear arms race but is also a favorable prerequisite for eliminating the nuclear arsenals that have already been accumulated. Washington, however, immediately hastened to declare this peace initiative of the USSR's "yet another of Moscow's propaganda tricks."

The members of the international community assessed the Soviet Union's actions in quite another way. Delegates from any countries stressed that this gives the world a unique chance to stop the endless improvement of nuclear arms and to lead to a virtual immobilization [omertvleniye] of stockpiles of nuclear weapons. The conclusion of a multilateral treaty banning nuclear weapons tests by all states would be an inalienable element of the successful completion of efforts to reverse the nuclear arms race and prevent it spreading to new countries. The overwhelming majority of delegates voted for this resolution.

In voting against over 30 resolutions on disarmament questions the United States demonstrated its total disregard for the aspirations of the majority of UN countries and displayed yet again its intention to distance the United Nations from the solution of problems linked with nuclear arms.

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RELATED ISSUES

TASS REVIEWS 40TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD190030 Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] New York, 19 Dec (TASS)--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly closed here on Wednesday.

The jubilee forum of the biggest and most authoritative international organization, held on the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and militarism as a result of which the United Nations was founded, was marked by the aspiration of an overwhelming majority of members of the world community to undertake collective efforts in order to turn developments for the better, diminish the risk of nuclear war, and terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it in outer space.

The world community, the governments of many countries extended broad support to the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives on the central issues of peace and security. According to the unanimous opinion, the work of the session focused on the Soviet Union's concept of "star peace" advanced to counter the sinister plans of "star wars".

Thanks to the efforts by the USSR and other socialist states, by peace-loving non-aligned countries which actively backed them, the General Assembly adopted extremely important decisions on preventing the arms race in outer space, came out in favour of stopping and banning nuclear weapon tests, and approved a series of resolutions on concrete steps in curbing the arms race in all its directions.

It is indicative that during voting on an overwhelming majority of resolutions related to the issues of disarmament and strengthening world security the U.S. delegation voted against, upholding the course towards continuing the arms race, especially the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative."

According to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, president of the 40th session Jaimar de Pinies, most delegates to the session, the Geneva meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a major event of international life in the recent time, became the most important factor in the work of the session.

Noting the extremely favourable influence of the positive results of the Geneva meeting on the world climate, above all the very fact of the dialogue established between the two great powers, the top-level confirmation of the fact that a nuclear

war cannot be won and must never be fought, representatives of the international community expressed the hope for materialization of its results.

In several resolutions adopted, including those directly addressed to the participants in the Soviet-American talks, the General Assembly stressed the need for achieving effective accords in the vital interests of all peoples on ending the arms race, reducing nuclear arsenals, preventing the arms race in space and using space for peaceful purposes.

On the whole, the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, at a tense period when world development has approached a dangerous mark, was able to define basic reference points and directions for resolving the chief task of our time, called for mastering the great science of living together for the sake of averting the war menace, and preserving civilization and very life on earth.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR'S UN DELEGATES VIEW UNGA 40TH SESSION

'Favorable' Results

LD190911 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The UN General Assembly is completing its discussion of the whole range of questions of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. Our correspondent asked the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, Comrade Troyanovskiy, to comment on the results of the discussion.

[Troyanovskiy] It must be said that, of course, the United Nations Organization is, in a sense, a reflection of the real world in which we live and in which various forces with both positive and negative charges are operating. Attempts are therefore being made to deflect, as it were, the United Nations from the positive course that was set for it by the authors of its Charter 40 years ago. Nonetheless, I think I shall in no way distort the truth if I say that the results of this session have been entirely favorable to the Soviet Union. First of all, one must note the important resolution that was adopted, and which envisages measures against the continuation of the arms race on earth and against extending it into space.

That resolution was adopted and supported by practically all the countries of the world, and it has to be noted that only one state, the United States, failed to support that resolution, which fully reflects, as it were, and corresponds to, the Soviet position in this sphere.

USSR Ambassador

LD201931 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly patently confirmed the priority task of all peoples: to ensure mankind's survival, to stop the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, said USSR's permanent ambassador to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy. It is not accidental that the General Assembly adopted by 151 votes, the greatest number of votes ever given for a document put to vote, adopted the resolution on the prevention of the arms race in space worked out with active cooperation of many delegations, he said at a press conference at the United Nations

headquarters on the results of the session. Only the United States and Grenada abstained from voting.

Combined with another resolution, on international cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space, the international community declared unambiguously in favour of keeping space peaceful, of closing firmly the door to putting arms into space.

The session has shown that the overwhelming majority of states pay ever more attention to the vital need to ultimately put an end to nuclear weapon tests. The unilateral moratorium imposed by the Soviet Union on any nuclear explosions, the call of heads of state and governments to extend the moratorium with their assistance evoked the broadest of response at the session. The Soviet side proclaimed the readiness to extend the moratorium if it is joined by the United States, having fully ensured the solution of all questions of verification. The United States actually exhausted all pretexts for refusing to end nuclear tests.

On the whole the jubilee session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted many important decisions aimed at solving acutest problems of the present, promoted enhancing the prestige and efficiency of the United Nations organisation for whose consolidation the Soviet Union has declared consistently, Oleg Troyanovskiy noted.

USSR's Petrovskiy

LD251759 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpt]

Moscow, December 25 TASS -- The 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly has been a pointer to the growing understanding that the present-day tense situation in the world calls for a new political thinking, a realistic and responsible approach to solution of existing acute international problems, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, member of the USSR delegation to the U.N. session.

He made a speech at a press conference, held here today on the results of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The participants in the session, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, displayed a profound interest in success of the Soviet-American summit meeting which was held at that period, and called upon the leaders of both countries to promote attainment of constructive agreements on nuclear and space armaments.

The Soviet Union-raised question of development of international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space led to concentration of the session's attention on the main problem of our time -- prevention of the arms race in outer space. We backed the resolution which demands that the arms race be prevented from spreading to outer space and that the states should refrain from any actions contrary to that aim.

The Soviet Union believes that a world space organization can not only ensure broad international cooperation in exploration of outer space with the participation of developing countries, but could also become the centre to control the prevention of the arms race in outer space, said Vladimir Petrovskiy.

Answering questions of journalists, participants in the press conference noted that the United States was exerting pressure on its allies to broaden the political front of SDI

supporters so as to have an opportunity to speak on behalf of its allies and use their scientific-technological potential. The United States is especially interested in attracting the FRG to the Strategic Defense Initiative since it considers Bonn its main NATO ally in Europe.

The absolute majority of the U.N. member states welcomed the moratorium on any nuclear explosions which was introduced unilaterally by the Soviet Union, and called upon the other nuclear powers to accede to it. There is now a real chance to have nuclear explosions ended. The United States has every opportunity to respond to aspirations of the people of the whole world and come to terms with the Soviet Union on mutual moratorium on any nuclear explosions, and this chance should not be missed, said Vladimir Petrovskiy.

The USSR is ready to agree to far-reaching accords also in questions of control that American representatives frequently refer to, he said. In establishing now mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions the USSR is ready to agree with the United States also on some measures of control locally to remove possible doubts as to compliance with the moratorium. The problem of control cannot thus be considered as an obstacle to attaining an agreement on mutual moratorium.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR'S LT GEN VOLKOGONOV COMMENTS ON POTENTIAL FOR WAR, PEACE

LD221103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Dec 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; commentary by "military specialist" Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov]

[Text] Our talk today is about the potentials for war and peace, the confrontation between which reflects the chief contradiction of our age.

The policy of imperialist circles, which are ready to sacrifice the destinies of whole peoples, continues to maintain the danger of a global military conflict. Attention was drawn to this by the Soviet side at the Geneva meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States which took place last month. The problem of war and peace, it was stressed, has become the most acute one today. It is truly a problem concerning the destiny of the world community — its present and its future. The circles which unleashed a bloody war against Vietnam, which have been blockading Cuba for many years, which intervened in Lebanon, which seized defenseless Grenada, and which are encouraging aggressive action against Nicaragua, the Palestinians, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Angola, present themselves today as the forces of war.

Everyone knows that the capital of these forces today lies across the ocean — in Washington. The draft new edition of our party Program defines U.S. imperialism today as the citadel of international reaction and the chief source of war. Essentially this is what the potential for war is, embodied now by the military-industrial complex of the United States and its NATO allies. That complex, which is described in depth by the draft document, includes the monopolies which devour fantastically large military budgets, the imperialist top brass, the state bureaucracy, the ideological apparatus, and militarized science. The Draft Program describes the arms race, which is unprecedented in its scale, as one of imperialism's greatest crimes against the peoples. However, the Draft Program of our party, being profoundly optimistic in its essence, draws the conclusion that war can be prevented and mankind can be saved from the inconceivable catastrophe thanks to the existence of a growing potential for peace which is continuously gaining in strength. Based on a theoretical and political analysis, the party document includes among the elements in that potential first and foremost the peace-loving policies of the socialist states with their economic

and defense might, the policies of the overwhelming majority of developing states which have a vital interest in preserving peace, and the broad antiwar democratic movement of the popular masses on all continents throughout the planet.

The Draft Program of our party expresses very forcefully the profound conviction of the Soviet people that the future belongs to socialism, but that the historic dispute between the two systems, as the document stresses, can and must be solved by peaceful means. However, while imperialism is not ready to adopt in practice a policy of peaceful coexistence, which is shown by real events, we are forced, as the document stresses, to attach primary importance to strengthening the country's defense capacity and defending the socialist fatherland. After all, one cannot but take into consideration today the fact that although imperialism cannot in fact win a nuclear war, it is capable of starting one. The defense of socialism under the current conditions, therefore, has become one of the most important elements in the struggle for the survival of civilization and the preservation of peace.

If we think about what the essence is of all the proposals and programs that are put forward by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, they boil down to a clear concept: The immediate task is to remove the direct threat of nuclear war. The next task is to reduce the likelihood of nuclear war still further. And the ultimate task, as the Draft Program says, is to eliminate the possibility of its breaking out.

It was this concept that lay behind the specific proposals that the Soviet Union submitted at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the whole range of problems: space, strategic nuclear weapons, and medium-range missiles. The preservation of peace and the security of peoples has turned out to be interconnected as never before with the possibilities that the Soviet Union and its allies have at their disposal for their defense. The greatest guarantees of security against the militarist challenge by the United States and

NATO lie in the capability of socialism to maintain a military strategic parity. The establishment of that parity is described in the Draft Program of our party as a historic achievement of socialism. The parity that has been achieved in strategic force has consolidated the position of our country and the other countries of socialism and has overturned the imperialist circles' calculations of victory in a nuclear war. And the defense of socialism takes as its starting point a most important political premise: that of keeping the Armed Forces at a level that rules out the strategic superiority of imperialism. This capability of socialism to maintain the correlation of forces as a parity, a balance which, through the fault of the United States, is at a very high level today, provides the most important material guarantees of security that serve the whole world.

In the nuclear age problems of war and peace face mankind in a ruthlessly acute and definitely threatening way. With reference to the Leninist teachings about war and peace that are developed in the draft new document, one may say that there are three basic possibilities for solving this fundamental question: peaceful coexistence, brinkmanship on the edge of war, or nuclear apocalypse. Which of these possibilities is put into practice depends, of course, not only on those people who look at the whole of mankind through the crosshairs of a gun sight. In the final analysis the destiny of war and peace, and the future of mankind, depend on those forces which personify the negation of nuclear war as a means of solving the chief contradiction of the age. In the new edition of the party Program these questions are discussed with exhaustive precision and clarity. The potential for peace can and must prevent the monstrous potential for war from manifesting itself. One of the most important elements in the potential for peace today is the Soviet Armed Forces, the personnel of which have done, and will continue to do, everything to guarantee the security of the socialist fatherland.

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RELATED ISSUES

PRAVDA 22 DECEMBER REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM221613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Tomas Kolensichenko "International Review"]

[Excerpt]

Pondering over how the departing year could be crowned and the new year greeted, people throughout the world are now turning their eyes and thoughts toward the Soviet initiatives aimed at limiting and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons which threaten life itself on earth. As is well known, the unilateral Soviet moratorium on any nuclear explosions expires 1 January. But as M.S. Gorbachev recently confirmed, if the moratorium becomes mutual, if the United States associates itself to it, then it will be extended beyond 1 January 1986. A joint Soviet-U.S. moratorium on any nuclear explosions would be a major milestone on the path toward eliminating the nuclear peril. This is a unique chance. And it must not be allowed to slip away.

When talk turns to the moratorium, some people in the West, especially in the United States, immediately put forward objections connected with the fact that it is allegedly very difficult to monitor and therefore has no real point. Of course, these are all excuses, because even nonspecialists already know of the existence of reliable national means making it possible to monitor any nuclear explosions. Incidentally, the Americans were convinced of this not so long ago, when they carried out an undeclared small-yield nuclear explosion. It was recorded immediately.

But to advance this problem from a standstill with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of monitoring, the Soviet side -- special note must be made of this -- supported the idea of using an international system of verification. Moreover, the Soviet Union is prepared to go even further. It is in favor, if a mutual moratorium is established now on nuclear explosions, on reaching agreement with the United States on several on-the-spot monitoring measures. This step would definitively remove any doubts about the observance of this moratorium after which the actual problem of monitoring could not longer viewed as an obstacle on the path of a mutual agreement.

How is Washington reacting to the Soviet initiative? Instead of an explicit and positive reply, a negative reaction is issuing from it. Here a certain nervous confusion is to be noted, because the United States has now been compelled to justify itself to the whole world without having any real arguments.

How else to assess the extensive statements at a press conference by White House spokesman L. Speakes, who was like a cat on a hot tin roof in front of journalists? On the

one hand he assured those present of the administration's adherence to the "process of cooperation" between the United States and the USSR on the question of halting nuclear tests yet on the other he frankly stated: The United States is opposed to a moratorium. Here he scaled "pinnacles" of logic which baffled hard-bitten journalists.

While "welcoming" the Soviet position on monitoring, Speaks at the same time said that "this question is, however, a separate question from the moratorium on nuclear explosions." But how can that be so? After all it was none other than the U.S. side which constantly asserted that it was the question of monitoring which was the pivotal issue of a moratorium and that until it was resolved it was impossible to reach an agreement. But now that the monitoring problem is entirely soluble, Washington is rejecting its own words and arguments.

Of course, the point lies somewhere else. The United States simply does not want to abandon the buildup of nuclear weapons. And for that it needs tests. Even Washington admits that. "The tests carried out by the United States," the U.S. capital has declared, "are necessary to be sure of preserving the effectiveness of our deterrent potential and to be sure of the reliability and security of U.S. arsenals while we actively engage in research into the technologies which will one day reduce our dependence on offensive armaments. Nuclear arms will remain in the foreseeable future the key element of our deterrent potential. In a situation where the United States and our allies must rely on nuclear arms with a view to curbing aggression, nuclear tests are needed."

"Curbing aggression" -- that is propaganda cover. But the thrust of the problem can still be seen. After all, "research into technologies" is nothing other than the "star wars" program. The United States is thus planning to put strike weapons into space while at the same time building up its ground-based offensive nuclear arsenals.

Washington's position has given rise to a stormy reaction throughout the world. "Washington is simply resorting to propaganda maneuvering," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes indignantly, noting that "the conclusion of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear tests is most necessary."

Just days remain to the new year. Are nuclear tests to be or not to be? A question which now perturbs all mankind. And if the U.S. Administration wants to heed that voice there is still time.

The Feeding Trough and the Mousetrap

In the capitalist countries the fruit of the scientific-technical revolution are put at the service of the ruling forces' selfish interests. They "work" not for peace but for war, intensifying the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Here the United States and its allies, using various embargoes and lists of "prohibited" goods and other restrictions, are essentially waging a technological war against the socialist world. Their cherished aim is to isolate the socialist countries from modern scientific and technical achievements and to delay their economic development. And they themselves want to accomplish a technological breakthrough, to "break loose," to forge ahead, and disrupt the military-strategic parity in their favor.

In that sense the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," in other words the "star wars" program which the United States is nurturing, is a classic example. Whatever the "defensive" clothing in which its authors dress the SDI, it remains what it really is -- a program for putting into space destructive weapons which, under cover of a "shield,"

it is planned to use to deliver a first strike. (after all, in propagandizing SDI as a "defensive weapon," the Pentagon has not abandoned a single so-called "offensive" weapons program through the year 2000. It is for their development and interaction with SDI that the Pentagon intends to continue these same nuclear tests).

That is the aim for which the United States intends to use the fruit of the scientific-technical revolution, the most sophisticated technological achievements, and scientific ideas and inventions. That is why X-ray and chemical lasers, particle beam weapons, electromagnetic guns, weapons based on kinetic energy, orbital mirrors, and other unprecedented means of destruction are being developed. Here Washington is operating on the "don't spare the ammunition" principle. Nor the money. As U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which is very well informed on these issues, notes, "the 'star wars' project is now on the way to becoming the biggest feeding trough in the history of scientific research... According to preliminary estimates, SDI, which is geared to 30 years, could require \$1 trillion. Even now, the 'smell of cooking' has attracted defense subcontractors, university laboratories, and high-technology industry [tekhnikoyemkoy promyshlennosti] firms." They all want to grab their share of this gigantic sum. The so-called "research" projects, according to reports in TIME magazine, have already been seized by 20 large firms, 200 smaller firms, and a dozen universities.

This also creates social problems. An increasing number of the best engineering and technical and scientific cadres in the United States are working for the monopolies of the military-industrial complex which dominates the U.S. economy. "The problem now," THE WASHINGTON POST notes, "is to prevent U.S. culture from being turned into a completely militarized culture." In this connection the newspaper directly asks: "Has it not turned out that the U.S. military industry has acquired such influence that it has begun to determine foreign policy instead of serving it?"

The question hits the nail on the head, as they say. Let's recall just the concept of the "window of vulnerability." It became firmly established in the Republicans' vocabulary when they began the attack against President Carter in the struggle for the White House, accusing him of "closing this window" [as published] by allegedly surrendering "military superiority" to the Soviet Union. For years this myth was used to intimidate taxpayers and to justify the Pentagon's mounting expenditure. After all, it has been calculated that ... \$2 trillion have flown through this mythical "window." And not just anywhere but straight into the safes of the military-industrial complex, which it so happens had a hand in creating this myth. Military business even now is continuing to fuel it. The "window of vulnerability," it claims, has still not been closed. This recently gave rise to a heartfelt cry for Congressman Les Aspin (a Democrat from Wisconsin): "\$2 trillion have been spent and the 'window of vulnerability' is still there. People! What have they done with the money?"

If you look at the international aspect of SDI, the whole thrust of the U.S. inequitable, great-power approach toward its allies is revealed here. On the one hand Washington is seeking to involve its "younger brothers" in NATO in the "star wars" program. But by no means to bestow sophisticated technology on them.

The Americans have a saying: "The only free cheese is in a mousetrap." Washington does not conceal the fact that all the scientific-technical achievements connected with SDI will remain under strict U.S. control while its allies have been prepared the fate of subcontractors, of "technological slaves."

And it is perfectly easy to understand the reaction of French President F. Mitterrand, who stated recently that he refuses to join in the implementation of the military space

plan which "will in fact lead only to the intensification of international tension and put France in a subordinate position."

Only Britain, linked by "special interests," has attached itself to the U.S. SDI program (on the pretext of taking part in "research" work) and, as the press calls it, "the best student in the American school" -- Bonn. FRG Chancellor H. Kohl recently pushed through government the decision that FRG firms will take part in SDI. But even this "victory" may prove a Pyrrhic one. The broadest public circles are opposing "star wars" increasingly vigorously. In the FRG these include the Social Democrats, the Greens, the Communists, and other opposition circles. Nor is everything in harmony on this question among the ruling coalition. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz was obviously dispatched to help the chancellor. He demanded that the Europeans stop hesitating and immediately associate themselves to the "star wars" plans, that is put their heads in the mousetrap which Washington calls the "defense initiative." Meanwhile, while G. Shultz was touring Europe, across the ocean, in his homeland, matters had not taken shape quite as the secretary of state and entire administration would have liked. For instance, in Washington recently the problems of reducing nuclear armaments were discussed by a group of specialists including several former government officials who had taken part in talks with the USSR. As the newspaper THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER notes, "all those taking part in the discussion of the question reached the unanimous opinion that the main obstacle to a new agreement (on strategic arms limitations -- T.K.) is President Reagan's adherence to the 'star wars' program which provides for the creation of an ABM defense system." A radical reduction of nuclear weapons which can reach the territories of the USSR and the United States is possible only on condition that space strike weapons are banned.

A month has elapsed since the Geneva meeting. A crucial period has now arrived. It is a case of practical deeds, of not undermining but developing everything useful achieved in Geneva. The Soviet leadership, as has been stated, is prepared to advance along this path. But this is not a one-way street. And we have the right to count on the same approach being displayed by the U.S. leadership. This would accord with the interests not only of the USSR and the United States but also of the entire world community.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR 20 DECEMBER 'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD201915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Dec 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by foreign policy commentator Sergey Pravdin, with international affairs journalists Anatoliy Krasikov and Viktor Levin]

International Relations

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] How did relations within the world community as a whole develop during the past year?

[Krasikov] Well, it must be said that complications continue. Unfortunately, all the seats of international tension that arose during the preceding years remain. I have in mind, primarily, such regions as the Near East, Central America, southern Africa, and also many other points of the globe. The situation, unfortunately, is not getting any brighter as the leading country in the West, the United States, does not at all wish to give up its policy of force, or its attempts to impose on all countries and peoples a policy which is to Washington's liking.

But the most important and most acute questions which have worried, and continue to worry, the whole of mankind during the past year were and remain the questions of disarmament and strengthening international security.

Nuclear Test Moratorium

[Pravdin] The USSR is doing everything possible to strengthen peace and to avert the threat of nuclear war. In this connection, it is necessary to particularly stress the importance of the USSR's unilateral decision to establish a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Our listeners, as is shown by letters and telephone calls to the editorial office, have shown great interest in the report on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with Bernard Lown, U.S. cochairman of the international movement, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. As is known, during this meeting the U.S. professor gave a high assessment of the USSR's peaceful initiatives and, in particular, of the moratorium on all nuclear explosions announced on 6 August this year. The cessation of nuclear explosions, Lown said, is in accord with the hopes of all people.

Our regular listeners Mikhail Pavlovich Karshanov, and the Morzheyedov family from Moscow have written to the editorial office asking about what importance the cessation

of the testing of nuclear weapons would have. All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Levin replies to this question.

[Levin] First of all, I would like to remind you that when it introduced its moratorium on nuclear explosions on 6 August, the USSR appealed to the United States to follow our example. Our moratorium remains in effect until 1 January. During his conversation with Bernard Lown, Comrade Gorbachev said that we were ready to continue the moratorium that had been introduced by the USSR on nuclear explosions if the United States responded with reciprocity. Very little time remains until 1 January, but the unique opportunity to make the moratorium bilateral and to continue it further remains. To allow this chance to pass by, and here we come to the significance of the cessation of nuclear weapon testing, would mean refusing to enter upon the path leading toward a final treaty banning all testing of nuclear weapons.

Consequently the USSR, and not only our country -- and one can say with complete certainty the whole world community -- I would remind you that a few days ago the UN General Assembly almost unanimously, with only three votes against -- and these were the votes of the United States, Britain and France -- adopted a resolution on the immediate cessation and banning of nuclear weapon tests. Thus, the USSR and the whole world community regard the moratorium on nuclear explosions as a step toward a total ban on nuclear weapon testing.

Now let us turn to the question of what mankind would obtain if nuclear explosions are stopped. Here, one should recall that an understanding was reached long ago between the USSR, the United States, and Britain on ceasing nuclear tests in three spheres: on the ground, under water, and in space. The USSR, in introducing a moratorium on carrying out nuclear explosions, proceeded from the genuine striving to make a real and concrete step along the path of improving the international political climate, along the path of strengthening peace. We took this step and the international public assessed it at its true worth. However, now, for the moratorium to be prolonged, what is needed is a similar decision from the United States. Our side is expected from the U.S. leadership a concrete and positive reply. Such a reply would have an extremely favourable influence on the whole situation.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR 22 DECEMBER 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD222003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 22 Dec 85

["International Observers Roundtable" with Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov; Political Observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Geneva Summit

[Excerpts]

[Tsvetov] Hello, Comrades. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva was without doubt the main political event in the world during the past year. The influence of the Geneva spirit on the development of the international situation will be felt for a very long time to come, the more so in view of the fact that according to the accords reached in Geneva the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States plan to meet again next year. It is quite right, therefore, for us to begin the discussion of the International Observers Roundtable by talking about the significance of the Geneva meeting.

[Primakov] I would differ from you a little there. One cannot consider the Geneva meeting to be the main event of just this year alone. It is a very important event which might become a turning point in the development of the international situation. Geneva has enormous significance in that it creates definite prerequisites for improving the situation in the world, and the need for an improvement in this situation is perfectly obvious. However, some time has already gone by. How can one add up the results of the influence, the concrete influence, exerted by Geneva upon international events? I would of course begin with the fact that the public has clearly received the Geneva meeting in a thoroughly positive way, and in this respect one can talk about a certain breakthrough. It is much more difficult now to propagandize anti-Soviet slogans. It is much more difficult to propagandize delirious fabrications about the Soviet inclination toward war, so to speak, as was done in the past. It is much more difficult now to oppose existing agreements -- and in the West there are circles which are opposing them. It is much more difficult to do all of this. But at the same time can one say that the turning-point has already arrived whereby Western policies are dictated in the main by realistic motivation? I would not answer this question in that way.

[Shishlin] Yes, and unfortunately here, in my view, one has to cite a number of facts which lead one to the conclusion that what has been done so far is no more than the

first steps; the greater part of the road to be covered lies ahead. And the road itself is evidently going to be very difficult and complicated. Yevgeniy Maksimovich has said that it is more difficult now to popularize anti-Soviet slogans and hostile fabrications of all kinds against Soviet policy, whether foreign or domestic. This is so. But nevertheless it is done. It is being done, and of course that putrid spiritual output which was so characteristic of the United States, and not just of the United States, is brought down in torrents upon public opinion; it is brought down in torrents upon people creating the kind of anti-Geneva psychological political climate, which, of course, suits extreme right-wing reactionary circles both within and outside of the United States. But this is only half the matter -- less than half the matter, even. For it is a fact that the ultraconservatives and the military-industrial complex in the United States have not let go of the threads they have been clinging to.

Nuclear Test Moratorium

[Shishlin] Speaking about the impulse that Geneva has given to the development of international relations and the tendencies which are already being shown after Geneva, I would like to say here, Vladimir Yakovlevich, that one cannot fail to pay attention to the fact that the United States is essentially passing over some unique opportunities to make a very serious and very perceptible contribution to reducing tension by responding to the Soviet goodwill example and introducing a moratorium on nuclear test explosions.

[Tsvetov] The Soviet Union brought to the Geneva talks a specific program for improving the international situation. One of the points in this program was the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In order to ease the path toward this goal, the Soviet Union proposed an immediate freeze on nuclear armaments, and a complete ban, without a time limit, on tests of them; and this would be done under the most effective monitoring. As is known, the Soviet Union set an example of complete unity of word and action. On 6 August of this year it announced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union decided to uphold this moratorium unilaterally until 1 January 1986. But if the United States joins in the moratorium -- as you have already said, Nikolay Vladimirovich -- then the Soviet Union is willing to extend it.

[Shishlin] I would say that the United States has simply pressed along with its own line here, and has even made a point of being seen to be doing so. A few days ago it announced that it intended to carry out a very powerful test of a nuclear charge -- incidentally, it is 10 times more powerful than the nuclear charge which destroyed Hiroshima -- they are coupling this, in fact, with the programs for the Strategic Defense Initiative, or the "star wars" program, as we still call it, which remains almost the chief religion of the U.S. military-industrial complex and, indeed, of political circles in the United States today -- I am thinking of official political circles.

[Tsvetov] In connection with this I would like to remind the listeners why it is so important to halt nuclear tests; why it is that we have now been talking about it so much. Well, in the first place, thanks to the tests, the development [razrabotka] of more and more new and more improved kinds of nuclear weapons is taking place; their quality is being raised, so to speak, although this word sounds blasphemous in relation to weapons for mass destruction of the people. In the second place, testing enables vast nuclear arsenals to be maintained in constant readiness. If the individual components of this arsenal are not tested from time to time, then it is not known if these weapons are ready for use. And finally, in the third place, as you said, in its latest nuclear tests, the United States has tested lasers, which function by means of nuclear power. It is expected that these lasers would be used in the future "star wars." In

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this way it is clear how important it is to halt all nuclear explosions for the entire process of disarmament and for the process of relaxing the international situation. In the capacity of a barrier against concluding an agreement on halting all nuclear explosions, the U.S. side puts forward, as is well known, the claim that it is supposedly to verify the fulfillment of the undertaking on not carrying out nuclear explosions, especially the underground ones. But in the first place, there are national means fully sufficient for the detection of underground nuclear explosions. When a civil airliner with 520 passengers on board crashed in Japan at the end of summer, the seismic instruments recorded even this slight shift of soil, in comparison with a nuclear explosion. But if the U.S. side believes that national means of nuclear test detection are insufficient, then the Soviet Union is prepared to agree to the idea of using an international verification system. In order to do this, it is possible, for instance, to utilize the proposal of six states concerning the establishment on their territories of special stations to observe fulfillment of the accord on the halting of tests. Which six states are these? They are Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden.

It means that these are the six countries whose leaders appealed to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States to achieve an accord on the mutual halting of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union is ready to go even further: the Soviet Union supports the idea that if a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions were established at the present time, an accord with the United States could also be achieved on certain measures concerning on-site inspection in order to eliminate the possibility of doubts of adherence to this moratorium.

In concluding this topic of our discussion, I will remind our listeners about words spoken by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the meeting with Lown, the American cochairman of the International Movement of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. Comrade Gorbachev said: There still exists a unique opportunity to make the moratorium mutual and to extend it beyond 1 January. To drop this opportunity, paving the path toward a final ban, fixed by the treaty, on all nuclear-weapons tests, would be unwise, continued Comrade Gorbachev. The resolution of this issue is in the hands of the U.S. Government.

Results of Geneva

[Primakov] In summing up all that we have said, it seems to me that we are saying that everything was the same as before Geneva. I think that the question cannot be put in that way.

[Shishlin] Such a thesis would be incorrect.

[Primakov] The question cannot be put like that: Geneva has, of course, brought in certain changes. Geneva, of course, represents the most positive phenomenon of our life. And Geneva has led to a certain stratification in the camp of the opponents of detente. We can say that.

[Tsvetov] Absolutely right.

[Primakov] At the same time there is quite significant inertia in the policy of imperialist states, in the first place, in that of the United States. Of course, realism in this policy has not yet acquired the upper hand. We shall hope that it will, all the same, get the upper hand, because the situation is already too dangerous. If it is left to spontaneity, if all continues as it did prior to Geneva, then we will soon approach the boundary of the crossing beyond which lie vast, most terrible, and

tragic consequences for mankind. Therefore, it seems to me that it was not reasonable to expect that Geneva would at once lead to colossal changes and that the United States would give up its policy toward the Soviet Union and other countries.

[Tsvetov] Yes, Yevgeniy Maksimovich; allow me to interrupt you. You have quite correctly said that it is impossible to consider that Geneva yielded nothing. It seems to me that it brought about what is in the present stage the only possibility, namely the acknowledgement that in the nuclear epoch we can either live together or die together. It is this acknowledgement, it seems to me, that has been penetrating the minds of many people in the West, including the United States.

[Primakov] It has even given something more.

[Tsvetov] Yes.

[Primakov] I would not confine myself to that alone. Geneva has made it possible for everybody to realize that a solution can be found; this is the main thing, do you understand?

Prior to this, very many people doubted that a solution was possible. And here a solution has been found; for instance, a definite coming together of positions has taken place, which was expressed in the official declaration that nuclear war has to be avoided. But this is not the only thing; there is also the fact that both sides have undertaken a definite pledge not to strive to military superiority over each other. This in itself is a new element. Of course, the implementation of this element is another thing. But the prerequisites for the implementation have improved. And even though Nikolay Vladimirovich talked about their [as heard] continuing to work on public opinion, pouring onto it new masses, so to speak, of propagandist criticism against the Soviet Union and so on, I, however, think, that public opinion itself is less pliable. They are doing all this again, but I do not think that they are as successful as before.

[Tsvetov] Excuse me, I would like in connection with this to say that in the last edition of a very serious U.S. journal, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, a lengthy article by George Kennan, a well-known U.S. expert in politics, has been published. I would like to bring to your attention a highly interesting quotation from this article. Kennan writes: Since man differs from other animals by such characteristics as his understanding of himself, his keeping of his own history and his ability to create great beauty, would it not perhaps be a blasphemy to risk all of this solely for the sake of the comforts, the fears, and the national rivalry of one single generation of people, no matter what kind of god any particular individual believes in? This means that the author of the article absolutely and unambiguously demonstrates that he is in favor of our living together and not dying together. And in order to reach this in practical terms, Soviet U.S. relations have to be based on the unalterable principle of identical security for both sides. In other words, strategic parity has to represent a natural condition of mutual relations.

[Shishlin] I would like to add to what was said here the following: I fully share the view that after Geneva the situation has changed. It has changed not simply in its moral and psychological quality. It has also changed in its political quality. At the same time, the changes in the Soviet U.S. sphere may be less significant: Nevertheless, there have been changes. There was the arrival of a large group of representatives of U.S. business in the Soviet Union; there is the fact that we are beginning to see the outlines of the implementation of this general agreement on contacts in the sphere of science, education, and culture, which was signed by the Soviet foreign

minister and U.S. secretary of state; and other things are being done in practical areas of Soviet-U.S. contacts.

East-West Dialogue

In particular, some progress at the Stockholm Conference is noticeable; there are the outlines of a quite broad agreement on new measures of confidence; and binding declarations on the nonuse of force and on renouncing of its use are similarly in sight. However, Geneva also provided quite a powerful impetus to the development of mutual relations which it is the custom to call relations between East and West. And I think that the East-West dialogue itself has been noticeably intensifying, and not only in the East-West direction, but at the same time in the direction East-East, too. I know that Yevgeniy Maksimovich has returned from Japan, and I am absolutely certain that the Japanese have been asking him continuously: How will Geneva influence Soviet-Japanese relations? Was it like this?

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[News conference by cochairmen of "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Chazov and U.S. Professor Bernard Lown at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences in Moscow on 18 December with TASS correspondent Biryukov and other unidentified questioners; Lown statements in English with superimposed Russian translation throughout -- video recorded]

[Excerpts] [Chazov] I suggest that the first to speak should be Professor Bernard Lown, cochairman of the movement and the man who was largely behind the organization of the international movement, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

[Lown] Thank you for the opportunity to speak. Eight days ago we had the honor of being presented with the highest award for work to strengthen peace on earth, the Nobel Peace Prize. We met Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This meeting lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours.

We discussed the aims our movement pursues and the difficulties it is coming up against.

We have succeeded in persuading many people both in the West and East to join our movement. What is the explanation for our success? Above all, it is the fact that I believe we have set up an organization of doctors which has no political bias, an organization which makes no accusations against any country, and which merely sets out the facts, attempting to avoid ideological pitfalls and the ideological phraseology that is the constant attribute of the cold war. We are an organization that involves itself with no other matters, with one exception: the paramount question of defending the basic right of everyone on earth, the right to life. That is the position to which we subscribe and which we shall defend.

[Chazov] I would like to make a few more additional points to what Professor Lown said in order to anticipate certain questions which might arise. Journalists frequently ask us what we have actually achieved, what the movement has in fact achieved. I would like, literally very briefly, to recall with you what things were like, what views were in existence at the time when our movement began. There were many nuclear illusions: the belief that a nuclear war could be won, that there could be a winner in a nuclear war, that a limited nuclear war could be waged, and that there are more important things than peace. You know that at Geneva U.S. President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev indicated in their communique that a nuclear war must not be waged and that there can be no winner in a nuclear war.

The people who were the first to show, on the basis of figures and precise scientific data, that a nuclear war means the destruction of life on earth were doctors. They were the first to give an example of how it is possible for people of different nationalities, political views, and religions to tackle this critical problem facing mankind together.

[Lown] We doctors believe that the most logical first step must be taken. This is our so-called medical prescription, a step which requires neither verification or control--namely, halting the creation of new armaments and the improvement of nuclear weapons. Such a step would give neither side advantages and at the same time, would put an end to the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. This step is supported by all peoples. In 1979 it was already partially effected by our two countries.

We now believe that an important first step would be the halting of nuclear weapons tests, something which would signal the start of a process of halting the arms race. In this sense, we, as a movement, support all sensible initiatives directed at this goal. In this connection, we warmly thanked Mr Gorbachev for the important initiative undertaken by the Soviet Union in August of this year when your country unilaterally halted all nuclear weapon tests. We proposed to him that this moratorium should be extended further in the future.

Mr Gorbachev replied to us that national means of control exist today which make it possible to detect a 1 kiloton nuclear blast both from the Soviet and U.S. side. The USSR, he stressed, backs the proposal of six countries concerning the exercise of control over the halting of tests. We, he said, back both general control and local control. He also said that the USSR was ready now, that is today, to sign an agreement with the United States on the universal banning of nuclear tests in order not to continue these tests in the future. Let me now reply to your questions.

[Correspondent] Did the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee give you any promise about a unilateral extension of the validity of the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests?

[Lown] He said the Soviet Union had already done its bit. Now, so to speak, it is up to the U.S. side to make the next move.

[Biryukov] Biryukov from TASS. I would like to hear a few words about your attitude as a doctor to the "star wars" program being drawn up in the United States.

[Lown] We subscribe to the view that we doctors are not military experts, but all the same, like anyone else, we have common sense. This common sense dictates to us that the arms race should be halted both on earth, in the heavens, and in space. At its two latest annual congresses, our movement voted against the extension of the arms race to space.

[Correspondent in English with superimposed Russian translation] A question from an NBC correspondent. Are you not disappointed, Mr Chazov, by the negative reaction on the part of certain Western countries in connection with the fact that you were awarded the Nobel Prize?

[Chazov] First, I would like to say that the Nobel Prize was not awarded to me personally or Lown personally. It was awarded to 140,000 doctors throughout the world. Second, I do not believe that this was a reaction against me on the part of whole cities, but a reaction by certain circles. I am a doctor and I always go to the

root of things, examining the causes. I have been to the United States many times, many times over these years. I have a very large number of scientist friends. During this time, I was elected honorary member of a very large number of societies and universities and I am coordinator of Soviet-U.S. research, official Soviet-U.S. research in the medical field. The conclusion I draw from this is that this is not an attack against me. Our movement represents a great force. People in the world pay a lot attention to what we have to say. The spirit of Geneva has now emerged. This spirit of Geneva is the spirit of cooperation, the spirit of discussion between East and West. There are some people who do not like this and they want to destroy this spirit from the very start. I think this is both an attack on us and an attack on the spirit of Geneva.

[Correspondent] Soviet television. I have a question for Professor Lown. I would like to know what steps you, Professor Lown, your colleagues, and the scientific community of the United States in general, can take to create a more friendly climate, a more constructive atmosphere, in order to ensure the process of improving Soviet-U.S. relations continues.

[Lown] I agree that a great influence on relations between our countries is exerted by the stereotypes we ourselves have created, based on ignorance or misconceptions about one another. That is why we doctors are carrying out very interesting and very important work in this sense. For instance, we organize reciprocal visits to each other's countries. So my belief is that the key to the whole thing is the establishment of relations between people, it is our common effort to strengthen mutual understanding.

[Unidentified speaker in English] Thank you very much, dear friends.

[Unidentified speaker] Thank you, that is the end of the news conference.

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